THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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The Burial of Mr. Runge.

The funeral of Mr. G. H. W. Runge took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, on Fifth between Ann and Nun streets, to the Lutheran church, and thence to Oakdale cemetery. It was largely attended and the *cortege* was one of the largest that has ever been seen in Wilmington, conspicuous in which was to be seen the Howard Fire Relief Engine Company, No. 1, of which the deceased was a member. This large attendance of citizens at this last, solemn tribute of respect to the memory of a worthy man, was their willing attestation of the esteem in which he was held in this community.

Some time previous to the hour at which the remains were appointed to arrive at the church from the late residence of the deceased, all the seats in that sacred edifice, except those which were reserved for the family, their intimate friends, and the "Howard Relief," were occupied.

Presently the remains arrived and were borne up the middle aisle, preceded by the minister of the church, the Rev. Dr. Burnheim. The procession filed up the side aisles, and when all were seated the minister, wearing the robes of his sacred office, took his place at the reading desk, and with marked distinctness of enunciation, and with a beautifully correct emphasis, read from the Old Testament Scriptures the lesson appointed by that church to be read on such occasions. Then followed the Lord's Prayer, a hymn, a lesson from the New Testament Scriptures and a second hymn. After which the minister ascended to the pulpit and preached a most affecting and instructive sermon from the text: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Dr. Burnheim was noticably affected with the sad duty which he was called upon to perform in giving Christian burial to a member of his flock who was so much esteemed by all who knew him, and to whom both as pastor and friend he had for years been bound with links of purest friendship.

The discourse was opened with allusion to the great and irreparable loss which had been sustained by the family of the brother whose remains then lay before him and them. None knew so well the extent of that loss as the brother's widowed life companion, and their fatherless children. From them the great prop upon which they leaned for support had been taken. They, only, could feel the loss of his missing kindness and love, now gone from them forever, save only in their affectionate memories.

But the loss which was entailed in the death of Mr. Runge fell not alone upon his bereaved family, but extended its influences much beyond that little circle which is thus brought to such poignancy of grief. The church of which he was an active, upright, zealous member, had sustained a great loss. There were other members who were as active, upright and zealous as he, but none more so. He was an officer in the church when the minister first arrived in this community and entered upon his pastorate, and he had remained in office without intermission from that period up to the period of his death, ever ready and willing to discharge any duty that devolved upon him for the advancement of religion and for the interests of the church. But from its councils his voice was now forever silent.

In his death the community had sustained a loss. The influence of every man in a community was more or less felt for good or for evil. The minister could point to a town in North Carolina in which the man who wielded the greatest influence in it had exercised that influence to the moral injury of his fellow men, the evil fruits of which still existed, although the man himself was years ago dead. The minister could point to other towns in the State where the men of greatest influence had exerted themselves in the interests of morality and piety. Although they too were dead and gone to their final account, yet the good fruits of their moral influence still remained behind them and would continue to exist and grow as the grain of mustard seed.

The minister felt that he, both as citizen and pastor, had sustained a loss. As pastor he had always found in the deceased a safe counsellor and reliable adviser. As a friend he had always found in Mr. Runge's heart the warmest response to his own affection, and the sweetest charms of companionship.

Dr. Bernheim then commented upon the meaning and lessons of the text. When Christ had declared that there were "none righteous, no not one" he had declared an everlasting truth which still exists and which has ever existed, save only with the ever blessed exception of his own Divine Person. The Righteous, in the meaning of the text, were those who by faith had accepted Christ as the Savior of mankind, and had taken him and his teachings as their rule of life, which they followed zealously with humility and prayer. From this standpoint the minister pointed to the blessings which attended the righteous in this life, and the glory which awaited them in the life hereafter.

At the conclusion of the sermon another hymn was sung, after which the remains were replaced in the hearse and the funeral cortege moved out to Oakdale, where the solemn services were concluded.

As long as the Radical party is in charge of the General Government there is no safety for the South out of the ranks of the Democratic party.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876. NO. 31

The Goldsboro Radical Convention.

The Rads met in the Goldsboro District Convention on Wednesday at 12 o'clock; called to order by Powers, white, Chairman of District Executive Committee, on whose motion, Mabson, colored, of Edgecombe, was made temporary chairman. The chair made E. R. Dudly, colored, of Craven, temporary Secretary. Dudly declined in favor of Duggin; Duggin declined in favor of Hunter, and he declined in favor of Taylor, who was not a delegate, and the chair finally appointed White, of Halifax. A committee on credentials was appointed, which included Lott W. Humphrey. A. P. Holland was sergeant at arms.

Committee on rules and order was appointed. After which the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Convention met at the appointed time. Committee on Credentials reported. A minority report from the same committee was made by John S. Manix and W. W. N. Hunter, as to the delegation from Warren. Manix spoke in support of his report. Dudley, colored, moved to adopt the minority report. The ayes and noes being called the motioned failed, and the majority report was adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows, which was adopted:

For President—J. S. Manix.

For Secretaries—H. L. Grant, Chas. Smith, colored.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—C. B. Capps, colored.

Nominations were declared in order. Brogden, King, Morris, col., Peebles, Stanton, Hyman, Dixon and Thorne were placed in nomination. The chairman declared balloting in order. The first ballot resulted: Craven—Hyman 2; Edgecombe—McCabe 2; Greene—Dixon 1; Halifax—Morris 2; Wilson—Stanton 1; Wayne—Brogden 2; Lenoir—King 1; Jones—Hyman 1; Warren—Thorne 2. Northampton—Peebles 1. Total—Hyman 3; Brogden 2; McCabe 2; King 1; Morris 1; Dixon 1; Peebles 1; Stanton 1—15.

The 2d ballot resulted as the first, Jones county changed to King. Third and fourth ballots no charge.

On the 5th ballot Jones changed to Brogden. On the 6th Wilson changed to Brogden, giving him 4 in all. On the 7th Craven changed to King and 1 of Warren to Brogden. Result: Brogden 5; King 3; McCabe 2; Morris 2; Dixon 1; Peebles 1; Hyman 1.

On 8th Craven changed to McCabe; Northampton changed to Morris; Warren all for Brogden. On the 9th it became evident that Brogden would be nominated. Craven changed to Brogden and so did Greene. The result was Brogden 9; McCabe 4; King 1; and Morris 1.

The chair announced that Brogden was the nominee.

On motion of Mabson, J. E. O'Hara, col., was declared the nominee for Elector by acclamation.

A committee having notified Brogden of his nomination, he appeared and accepted in a speech in his usual characteristic style, and so did O'Hara, after which the Convention adjourned.

We condense the above from the Goldsboro *Messenger*.

Fire at Fair Bluff.

A correspondent writing from Fair Bluff gives us the following particulars of a fire in that place on the 27th:

"This morning about half past 2 o'clock our village was aroused by the alarm of fire. Arriving at the scene of conflagration I found it located at Mr. Henry Coleman's store, which was completely filled with fire and smoke, with one window broken down and door open, and a blaze issuing from every crevice. Nothing could be saved, not even the books. The building burned down with goods, books and every thing in it in an hour. The guard house standing near the store was also burned. Two stores on the opposite side of the street caught fire several times, but by a timely disposition of the force collected, and almost superhuman exertions, both of them were saved. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary for the purpose of plunder. The fiends were heard to run across the bridge hastily just previous to the cry of fire. The trail is hot, also the pursuit. A hat was found on the road—the same hat selected yesterday by the supposed scoundrels for purchase to-day, and laid aside for their return. Arrests are being made, and the whole matter will be ventilated we hope. Say all you can in praise of the colored citizens of Fair Bluff, who did all they could to arrest the fire and save the property, and who are always ready to act and vote with us as honest and intelligent men. They are in force after the scoundrels without request from any one; and are anxious to deal summary justice.

Sampson County Agricultural Society.

The Sampson County Agricultural Society will give a grand festival and ball in Clinton on Friday and Friday evening of the 11th of August proximo. Mr. W. R. Pigford will be the Marshal of the occasion.

We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to attend. We wish the people of good old Sampson a joyous time of it.

The peach crop near Portsmouth, says the *Enterprise*, is a failure in quality. What was left from the cold weather of early spring seems to be unhealthy and fails to mature.

Isn't it about time a lonesome club was organized in this city from among the grass widowers?—*Evening Review.*

Here's our hand; and we know another one—in this office.

Grand Democratic Rally at Point Caswell—Opening Gun for Tilden and Vance in Ponder County.

POINT CASWELL, N. C., July 27th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please give notice through the columns of the JOURNAL, that the Tilden and Vance Club of Caswell Township will have a grand Democratic rally and flag raising at Point Caswell on Wednesday, August the 9th. The following gentlemen have kindly accepted invitations to deliver addresses. Maj. C. W. McClammy, Jno. W. Dunham, D. J. Devane and Jno. D. Standford, Esqs. This is expected to be the largest Democratic meeting ever held in Ponder.

JNO. R. PADDISON, Corresponding Secretary.

For the Journal.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., July 25th, 1876.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR:—In a somewhat extended tour of our eastern counties I have observed that crops of all kinds, especially in Craven, Greene, Edgecombe, Nash and Halifax, are very flourishing and promise an abundant yield. The recent plentiful rains have dispelled the fears which until lately were seriously entertained in regard to drought, and the whole outlook is quite cheerful.

During the past and present seasons a much greater acreage has been devoted to grain and forage crops than was customary in former years; in evidence of which may be cited the fact that not one bale of hay nor a bushel of corn has been brought during the year past to Tarboro for consumption in Edgecombe county. On the contrary, grain has been shipped off for sale elsewhere, and the growing crop will increase the quantity available for shipment. Much attention is paid to the raising of wheat. Many farmers will have from the crop just harvested a surplus for sale, after supplying their own wants for the coming year, as well as those of their hands or tenants. This wheat is ground into flour at mills in the neighborhood of where it is raised—largely, for instance at that of Messrs Battle & Son near this place, and is thus the means of reviving an industry that has been long languishing, and, indeed, been almost dormant. I was informed both in Nash and Edgecombe that the importation of flour into those counties would be fully one-third less the present and ensuing years than heretofore, and the same is said to be true of other counties. "Concerning of hogs," too, to quote Gov. Vance, the increase of the corn crop has enabled farmers to add in like ratio to their stock of that interesting quadruped. This is markedly the case in Pitt county, where, but for the prevalence of the hog cholera, the people by "saving their bacon" would ere now have been independent of the smoke houses of the Northwest. This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will yet be attained throughout our eastern counties, and the time is not far distant when "North Carolina hams" will be neither so high priced nor so scarce as at present.

Cotton seems to be clean and well advanced, the appearance of the weed being more encouraging than the price of the staple. The superior condition of cotton, especially in Craven county, which is cultivated with "sweeps" to that where the "turning plow" is relied upon to keep down the grass, is very noticeable. I do not pretend to contrast the relative merits of the two methods, of which I know nothing, but merely mention what is everywhere apparent. The subject, if there be any controversy in regard to it, is, it seems to me, one well worthy the attention of those most interested. In Craven county last year, a farmer obtained from twenty-two acres of land an average yield of six hundred pounds of lint cotton to the acre. In the same county this year, there are one thousand acres which, without disaster, will produce one thousand bales of cotton of four hundred and fifty pounds each.

Your residents on "the Sound" (by the bye, which is "the" Sound?) whether patrons of "the turnpike" or not, might learn something from the energy of Mr. Kitchen, of Halifax county, erstwhile an aspirant for Congressional honors in the "Black Deestrict" in opposition to Judge Thomas, the predecessor of Hyman. Mr. Kitchen operates "on his own hook" a railway or tramway, seven miles in length, extending from Scotland Neck to Edwards' Ferry on the Roanoke river, where it connects with lines of steamers.

The tramway is built of scantling laid on cross-ties, and, being a surface road, could not have been very costly. All wear and tear of iron is saved by—as Artemas Ward would have expressed—it's not being there. The motive power is steam, and the odd little locomotive moves trains containing fifty bales of cotton without difficulty and at considerable speed—a great accommodation to shippers and a vast improvement on the slow and toilsome wagon. For passengers the route is not recommended unless they are anxious to realize the sorrows of the long suffering author of that touching ballad "Ridin' on a rail."

His neighbors appreciate this enterprise of Mr. Kitchen more highly than the voters of this District did the very liberal promise made by him in his campaign against Thomas. You perhaps remember that Mr. K. offered, if elected, to distribute all his pay as Congressman, "backward and front," among the poor of the Second District. This disconcerted Thomas, who had no such charitable designs, surely; but "Cuffee" was not alive to his own interests, voted as usual, and the benevolent intention was cut very short. More's the pity. "HALIFAX."

For the Journal.

The Political Prospect in Richmond County.

MR. EDITOR:—The most interesting and exciting political campaign of many years is just beginning in our county, and in the course of a few weeks the great political battalions will be in battle array. Our county occupies a peculiar position in the political arena, and a fierce fight must ensue. The republican leaders under one pretense and another, after the surrender succeeded in carrying the county by republican majorities varying from three hundred to four hundred, and actually led many of our white citizens into the error of voting to have a colored man to represent us in the legislature who was ignorant and incompetent, and this state of things continued until the "civil rights bill" showed plainly the dangerous shoals upon which our ship was drifting, and Platt D. Walker was asked to take the helm and guide the ship out of its perilous position. Mr. Walker accepted the nomination of the Conservative party, and entered the canvass like a brave soldier to win or fall with the cause of white supremacy—to give the colored man equal privileges under the law with his white friends, but not rule over them, and while the ignorant colored man was showing his want of capacity, and the great patches on his pants, as the representative of the republican party, our Walker was showing his fellow-citizens how they had been deceived by the republican leaders and by earnest reasonings and the aid of the earnest conservative workers, the conservative ticket was carried by near three hundred majority. When the Convention was called to remodel the Constitution, Dockery, the great political trickster, ran as an independent candidate, and deceived many people into voting for him under the belief that if a majority of the convention was conservative, the homestead law and mechanics lien law would be destroyed, and that the whipping post would more than likely be reinstated, and by many other representations and denials, he succeeded in carrying the election in favor of the republican party. In the convention a majority was conservative, and all of the representations of the radical favorite and deceiver were found to be groundless, and as our people see in the work of the able Conservative leaders accomplished in the face of a desperate Republican opposition who sought only to retard the progress of the majority. When the people view all the facts as they stand and see the perfect utility of the work of our Conservative convention, they must rise to a point of order and say well done good and faithful servants; your work is well done, go rest in peace until the country again needs your service. And now Richmond can fairly promise her sister counties that they shall have reason to be proud of her, although some of our white citizens are under the party lash and will be found to go to the polls and vote against the substantial interest of our great commonwealth. There are many who have formerly voted against, but will now vote with us and help us to roll up a healthy Conservative majority.

We claim to have raised the first Vance pole in the State. On the evening of his nomination the citizens of Laurinburg turned out and raised a pole and unfurled a Vance banner seventy feet high. We thus enlisted for the campaign and intend to show our enemies and the enemies of constitutional liberty how we appreciate their efforts to degrade us and our State, and we would say to our friends throughout the State, lay all personal prejudices aside, remember your duty to your native Carolina, commence in time and in earnest, and work unceasingly while your proud commonwealth is in danger of political ruin. Look for a moment at the bankrupt and degraded condition of South Carolina. Remember the party that secured her ruin and robbed her treasury, is now attempting by every possible means to get your State by the throat and get its polluted hand into your treasury. Is it not the duty of every citizen in the State who is honest and patriotic to work for and guard the welfare of his commonwealth? Then work both publicly and privately for the success of the honest Democratic nominees, and rejoice with us in a glorious success.

Yours truly, H.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

LODGE ROOM, WHITEVILLE DEPOT, N. C., July 20th, 1876.

At a regular meeting of Whiteville Loge No. 85, I. O. O. F., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The All-wise Ruler of the Universe in His wisdom hath seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother Vice Grand W. A. Memory;

Resolved, That in the death of W. A. Memory we recognize a sad loss to the community, of the church one of its most efficient officers and zealous members, of the Order a noble example; one who endeavored to exemplify the teachings of Odd Fellowship in all his actions—ever ready to extend his hand to the relief of the suffering and distressed; but in this our great loss we are consoled with the hope that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved our most heartfelt sympathies in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge and that a copy be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Biblical Recorder*; also to the nearest relations of the deceased.

H. F. SCHULKEN, N. G.
A. T. POWELL, Secretary.

Morning Star and *Friend of Temperance* please copy.

THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.

General Butler's Reply to Gov. Chamberlain's Letter to Senator Robertson.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 21, 1876.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I have just read Governor Chamberlain's fancy sketch of the "Hamburg Horror," addressed to Senator Robertson at Washington. After a few rhetorical flourishes, his Excellency says: "Such acts call for condemnation and punishment." I entirely agree with him, and if he does not take steps at once to have them condemned and punished, he should be hurled from the position which his imbecility disgraces.

I have been the object and target of Radical malignity, and assigned a position in this affair similar to that of Sitting Bull in the Custer massacre. I have been slandered and traduced by the Governor's emissaries for doing nothing more than my very plain and simple duty, and I now challenge him to begin his legal investigation. He knows my residence and *he* knows that the presence of United States soldiers is not necessary for my arrest or that of any other white man who was at Hamburg. And before the investigation closes, if I do not show that the negroes were the aggressors, and the whites not to blame, that the emissaries of his Excellency were the instigators of the riot, and that his appointees could have prevented and did not prevent it, that the company called militia was not militia but a band of rioters and highwaymen, and that he is responsible for it—if I do not show all this, and show besides a condition of affairs at Hamburg under a Radical government pretending to be civilized, which would almost disgrace the purlieus of a Comasse settlement, I will undertake personally to answer for the death of every man, white and black, who fell in that riot.

No man knows better than Governor Chamberlain that what he states in that communication to Senator Robertson is false in every essential particular. No one knows better than himself that he has published it in the bloody shirt outrage interest. But no matter whether he has or not, I make him a very practical proposition, and *he shall not evade it.*

High sounding phrases such as he indulges in, are better suited to another era of our history, when people were more prone to be influenced by a sickly sentimentality; when Radical cant and Radical falsehood had larger and more willing and attentive audiences. The American people are becoming eminently practical, almost prosy in their pursuit of facts.

As you aptly suggest in your editorial, "The Governor's campaign rhetoric is another thing. Let him hunt up the criminals concerned and punish them. If, as he says, the whites of South Carolina reprobate the out rage, let the Governor test their indignation by punishing the offenders." The rhapsodies of a partisan politician fatally bent on perpetuating his personal supremacy and the power of his party, is one thing, and the manly discharge of duty by the Governor of a *whole* State in the interest of all, is another.

His Excellency has chosen the role of the partisan, at the expense of his official responsibility, and if he does not make good his oath of office, and see that the laws are executed, let him stand confessed a charlatan who would gamble with the dearest rights of the people of the commonwealth, and barter away the fair name of the State, to the end that D. H. Chamberlain may continue to wear the Gubernatorial robes of a State which he cannot or does not govern.

Yours, &c., M. C. BUTLER.

For the Journal.

A Sad Case—Fact Versus Theory.

It is not the sectional advocacy of any color line policy to say that the incapacity of the negroes as a race to govern themselves is an axiom of political economy. It is no prejudice against that race to refer to their proverbial unkindness to one another in sickness and distress. The following case is one of hundreds of similar ones daily occurring in the South since the war, of the truth of this statement. Upon a well-known plantation, near Rocky Point depot, in Pender county, a young negro man, who had been at work for several weeks there in the growing crops was taken severely sick. There are quite a number of negro families upon the place, and this young man was living and boarding with one of them. He was unceremoniously and brutally thrown out of the house in which, while in good health, he had been staying with the negro family. He was put into a little hut near by that had neither floor nor roof which had been used as a stable and there he lay day after day without care, without comfort, without covering, and, like the foxes of the fields, had not where to lay his head save the naked ground. No one upon that place would minister to his pressing wants and necessities. It was known to many on the place that he was lying helpless with a scorching fever and insensible a part of the time; still, not one would go for a physician. There he remained, getting worse and worse. It was well known to the negroes of the vicinity, who had been informed of his condition, that his mother was only a few miles off. But not a negro would go for her in this extreme peril of her son. In this pitiful and dangerous state he remained nearly a week without any effort on the part of other negroes for his relief. Finally, the negro woman upon whose premises he was thus staying proclaimed that she would put up no longer "with the imposition of this boy," as she called it, and she procured a cart with oxen to remove him from the place. He was dragged in his piteous and mourning state, racked with burning fever, and at death's door, and thrust into this hard and jolting cart, with no hat on or any better substance under him than shucks, and hauled away in the rain too, for about five miles to a neighbor's house who consented to take him as an act of humanity. The same woman who had treated him at her own house with such savage inhumanity threatened to throw him out of the cart upon any wet and unprotected spot unless others relieved her of him. There never was a hog more unclean and unsightly than he had been allowed to become while thus sick and unable to help himself. The poor boy died the morning after being thus inhumanly treated and dragged away to this neighbor's house. But while thus neglected by those who were able to help him in sickness, no sooner was he beyond the reach of aid and sympathy, than these same negroes flocked with others to sing and pray and shout around the dead body. And this is the customary rule, in the status of negro civilization in the South since the war, that while negroes who are sick and needy are proverbially neglected by their own race, during such want of help, they are surrounded as soon as dead by swarms of negroes who, when too late, are vociferous and unsparing in their noisy attention and religious ceremonies. And this same woman, who had thus been worse than savage and brutal, attended a prayer meeting of her church that night, and was, as is her custom, more demonstrative and louder in her professions of religion than any of the numerous members present. Are the negroes advancing or retrograding in civilization? Their Southern record since the war in this respect is sad and mournful. The writer has seen fathers and mothers hang around their dying children with brutal insensibility and even sleep when the agonies of death were upon them. He has often seen such as this from husbands to wives and from wives to husbands.

Never before, since the emancipation of the Southern negro, with facts like these daily staring our people in the face; with cases like that herein described constantly occuring all over this empoverished and afflicted Southern land, has he been so often and so forcibly reminded of the truth that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn" The Southern whites are kind to the negroes and have been since as well as before the war. The sad state mentioned is referrable to the colored people themselves, and Southern whites are in no way to blame or responsible for the same. There is a universal condemnation by the whites of the South of the recent Hamburg disturbance in South Carolina. No where at the North is this outbreak so much denounced as it is denounced throughout the South by the whites who are unsparing in condemnation of the whites who figured disreputably in that affair. HUMANITY.

July 28th, 1876.

Boat Capsized—Boy Drowned.

During the squall on yesterday afternoon the schooner Annie Frances, belonging to Mr. Henry Kearns of the Western Branch, was capsized near Craney Island. She had on board at the time seven colored men and boys, all of whom were saved except a colored lad named Archer Porter, of Isle of Wight county. Three of the party were caught in the cabin when she went over; but two of them succeeded in diving out and were rescued. The other remained below for three hours up to his neck in water, there being sufficient air in the cabin when she capsized to sustain life. Fortunately, the tugs Ludlow and Snow Drop happened to pass along at the time and succeeded in righting the boat sufficiently to cut a hole in her bottom, through which the boy was rescued.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

A VISION OF A HOT DAY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

I saw a tutor take his tube,
The comet's course to spy;
I heard a scream—the gathered rays
Had stewed the tutor's eye.
I saw a fort—the no diers all
Were armed with gogel s green;
Pop! cracked the guns; whiz! flew the balls;
Bang! went the magazine.

I saw a poet dip a scroll
Each moment in a tub;
I read upon a warping back
"The dream of Reelzebub."
He could not see his verses burn,
Although his brain was fried,
And ever and anon he went
To wet them as they dried.

I saw the scalding pitch roll down
The cracking, sweating pines,
And streams of smoke like water spouts
Burst through the rumbling mines;
I asked the firemen why they made
Such noise about the town,
They answered not, but all the while
The brakes went up and down.

I saw a roasting pullet pit
Upon a baking egg;
I saw a cripple scorch his hand
Extinguishing his leg;
I saw nine geese upon the wing
Towards the frozen pol ,
And every mother's gosling fell
Crisped to a crackling coal.

I saw the ox that browsed the grass
Writhe in the blast-ring rays;
The herbage in his shrinking jaws
Was all a fiery blaze;
I saw huge fishes boiled to rags,
Rob through the bubbling brine,
And thoughts of supper crossed my soul;
I had been rash at mine.

Strange sights! strange sounds! O fearful dream!
Its memory haunts me still;
The steaming sea, the crimson glare
That wrea hed each wooded hill;
Stranger! if through thy reeling brain
Such midnight visions sweep,
Spare pare, O spare thine evening meal,
And sweet shall be thy sleep.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

My lord rides through the palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks hard on many a thing,
And the muses on many a string;
The minstrel harpeth merrily;
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without fear;
But fail to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cheerily the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the holy word,
Dame Alice weareth bright and well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tapster sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine;
But fail to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, both here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere,
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

To sleep,
Or creep
And weep,
Is all of babyhood;
In his joy
With a toy,
The boy
Sees most of earthly good,
Over lea
And sea,
In glee,
Goes fourth in earnest strife,
So bold
For gold;
Till old
There cometh manhood's later life
Of care
And wear,
With hair
All white, and full of ripened years:
He sighs,
Or cries,
Then dies.
So ends life's toils and fears.

RADICALISM.

The Poor, Sick and Afflicted Paupers of Jones County Hired Out by the Negro Commissioners of the County to Negroes.

TRENTON, JONES CO., N. C., July 20, 1876.

Editor of the Raleigh News:

DEAR SIR: I find by examination of the records and from other sources that at January term 1872 of commissioners court of this county, that Mrs. Nancy King (white) and three children were let out at auction to the highest bidder, and were bid off by a negro who can neither read or write, at the price of $5 50 per month. At same time, Mrs. Lucy Lochey (white), aged and blind, was bid off by another ignorant negro who can neither read or write. At the April term 1875 Samuel Metts (white and blind) having a wife and several children, was bid off by one of the negro commissioners at $5 per month. At same time a white man named Alfred Davis was bid off by another negro commissioner at $4 per month. At April term 1876, Samuel Metts, the blind white man named above was bid off by an ignorant nigger at $1 50 per month. At same time Alfred Davis, named above, who is afflicted with cancer, was bid off by a negro at $5 50 per month. There were many others bid for by negroes but not bid off by them. The board of county commissioners consist of three negroes and two white radicals.

If you need any more testimony to coroborate the facts above stated it can be procured by scores of witnesses. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN ASKEW.

Billy Smith's Blood-Hounds.

Everybody has heard of Billy Smith's blood-hounds, those with which he used to hunt deserters; but few know of their history. We have at last found the man from whom they were purchased. His name is Berkeley Cone. A gentleman, from whom we obtained this information, saw him at Ferrell's on Wednesday, and had a long talk with him. He says that Billy Smith, during the war, wanted to buy his blood-hounds. He refused to sell. Smith then told him that if he did not let him have the dogs he would have him conscripted into the Confederate army. Berkeley Cone thereupon came to Raleigh to see Gov. Vance, who after hearing the complaint, assured him that his exemption, if according to law, should be respected.

Billy Smith then sent for him to come to Johnston county to a militia muster. He went. Smith made a speech to the crowd, and told them that with Cone's dogs he would only need half the present number of men; and that Cone would let them have the dogs, and his *horn*, if they would put up $2,000 to pay for such of the dogs as might be killed, and he swore that "if the damned deserters" killed one of those dogs, he would hang him if he caught him.

The money was made up at once.

Cone says Billy Smith kept the dogs a month; then he (C.) got them back, and paid Smith the $2,000 which had been raised at the muster-ground. The militia say this money was never refunded to them.—*Raleigh News.*

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Wheeler and Wilson

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LOOK FOR THE X MARK.
Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

Keep the Liver Active.

The above is a sound health maxim. In order that the functions of digestion, evacuation and secretion shall be discharged with that degree of regularity and vigor which is essential to the well being of both body and mind, the liver, upon whose activity they are dependent for their due performance, must be kept in good working order. Calomel and blue pills, besides being hurtful mineral drugs, only partially and temporarily rectify disorders or sluggishness of the great biliary gland. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the contrary, accomplish thoroughly what the above medicines fail in doing, and are besides a safe as well as potent remedy for disorders of the stomach, bowels and organs of urination, as well as an unexcelled general invigorant They are, moreover, a sterling antidote to malaria.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, Adopted at St. Louis, June 28, 1876.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the Republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope. We behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpetbag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the property of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.—Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

RADICAL FINANCE DENOUNCED.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy resumption to specie payment, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE DEMANDED.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised, and above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into the withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor, and renew; in all its national source, the prosperity of the people.

REFORM IN TAXATION.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation so that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly five thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the return of American agriculture or industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all customhouse taxation shall be only for revenue.

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENSES.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal out of Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold, in 1860, to $450,000,000, currency, in 1870. Our aggregate taxation was from $184,000,000, gold, in 1860 to $730,000,000, currency, in 1870, or in one decade less than $8 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate wastes of the public lands and their diversion from settlers by the party in power which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENS AND HEATHEN CHINESE.

Reform is necessary to correct the mistakes of the Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties, and our diplomatic relations which have stripped our adopted citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recressing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the habits of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification by Congress within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

REFORM IS THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and resolved to maintain without patriarchy or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the Treasury to any—the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hatred between kindred people, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election—be a prize fought for at the ballot-box—be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor, assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employment. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

REFORM AMONG THE HIGHEST PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service—President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers. These officers, and others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; their friends prof

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,

OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors:
1st District—JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Craven.
2nd " —JNO. D. STANFORD, of Duplin.
3rd " —E. H. ROSSER, of Wake.
4th " —R. O. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
5th " —E. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
6th " —W. R. GLENN, of Yadkin.

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

RADICAL EXPECTATIONS.

The New York *Times* of Sunday last, prints a letter from its "own correspondent" at Raleigh in which it is claimed that the Radical outlook is now much better than it was in 1872. The reasons given for this opinion are, briefly, the belief that Settle is strong; that the amendments are unpopular; that Vance is weak; that the Radicals are harmonious; because the Legislature has been Democratic since 1870; because the transmontane counties will be canvassed, and seventhly and lastly, because Brogden, the white man, was nominated for Congress instead of Hyman, the negro. How little an opinion, based upon such stuff as this is worth, our readers know full well.

But the *Times* correspondent would not be happy with a simple assertion of his belief; a few "figures" must also cling in, we suppose, in deference to the popular belief that "figures do not lie." And so he fortifies his words with figures and tells us what the Radicals hope to do by Congressional districts:

	Rep. Majority.	Dem. Majority.
1st District	700	.....
2nd District	10,000	.....
3rd District	.....	700
4th District	700	.....
5th District	.....	800
6th District	.....	2,500
7th District	.....	2,000
8th District	.....	2,000
Total	11,500	8,500
Republican Majority	3,000	

In order to see what these above figures are worth we print below the majorities for Representatives cast, at the last election, in the several Congressional Districts:

	Rep. Majority.	Dem. Majority.
1st District	.....	1,088
2nd District	8,113	.....
3rd District	.....	1,287
4th District	.....	1,618
5th District	.....	1,620
6th District	.....	5,298
7th District	.....	11,372
8th District	.....	4,240
Total	8,113	26,522
Democratic Majority in whole State		18,409

Which set of figures is to be relied on—the set that shows what the Democrats actually did do or the set that shows only what the Radicals hope to do? It is further to be noted that the vote cast in 1874 was the largest Democratic vote ever cast in the State. In 1868 Seymour received 84,090. In 1870 it fell off to received 88,022. In 1872 Merrimon received 96,669; and in 1874 the aggregate Democratic vote for Congress was 108,227. If with this proof before their eyes of the constantly increasing strength of the Democratic party in North Carolina, our Radical friends can find any consolation or amusement in their cyphering we are content.

The fact is, the figures of the *Times*, correspondent are all wrong and so are the reasons he gave for the hope that has of radical success. Settle is strong, Vance is not weak. The amendments are not unpopular and Brogden's nomination does not add any strength to the party. There is no doubt we have a clear majority in the State, all we have to do is to bring all the voters to the polls on election day.

THE AMENDMENTS—LET THEM BE RATIFIED.

The amendments proposed to the fourth article of the Constitution, among other things, materially change the jurisdiction of magistrates and for this reason are very important. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stands magistrates have "exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contracts where the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars and when the title to real estate shall not be in controversy and of all criminal matters arising within their counties when the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month." If the amendments shall be ratified the jurisdiction of magistrates in such cases will no longer be "exclusive" original jurisdiction, as other courts will also have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine such cases. We who live in negro counties and under negro magistrates and magistrates elected by negroes, do not need to be told that an amendment which prevents such magistrates from being the only power that can try and determine such cases is a good amendment and one much needed. If the amendments shall be ratified other courts, courts that know some law and have regard for both the law and the rights of suitors, can try such cases without requiring parties first to go through the costly farce of a trial before a negro justice.

But this is not the only change that is made in proceedings before magistrates' courts in favor of an honest intelligent administration of justice between man and man. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stand, if the party in a civil action, against whom a negro justice gives judgment, desires the case tried before the Superior Court, he can have it done only when the judgment is for more than twenty-five dollars. If the judgment is for twenty-five dollars or less the Superior Court upon an appeal can pass only upon the questions of law involved and not upon any question of fact. The proposed amendments give, in such cases, the right of appeal no matter what the amount of the judgment may be and the Superior Court has the right to rehear the case upon all matters of fact as well as upon mere matters of law. In other words, the parties have a right under the amendments to have a fair intelligent trial before a court having a competent knowledge of law and of legal proceedings no matter how small may be the amount of money involved.

Justice is justice and right is right whether the amount of money at stake is more or less than twenty-five dollars. And because a man is poor and obliged on that account to make small trades it is no reason why he should be compelled to abide the result of a trial before a corrupt or ignorant negro magistrate. The Constitution and amendments ought to be made for the poor and rich alike; if they favor any body they ought to favor the poor, there being very little danger that men with money will not be able to take care of themselves. We are as much opposed to having one court for the rich and another for the poor as we are to having one law for the rich and another law for the poor. Money ought not to destroy men's equality before the law. Let the amendments be ratified then.

The amendments further provide that in case of a vacancy in the office of Judge it shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor only until the people can have an opportunity to make an election. Under the construction put upon the Canby Constitution by the Radical Supreme Court, the Governor can fill the vacancy for the whole of the unexpired term. Indeed, Judge Cloud still holds office by virtue of an appointment made by Governor Holden in 1868. Hereafter, however, if the amendments be ratified no Governor's Judge can hold office longer than two years for the reason that there is an election every two years at which the people themselves will have the right to fill all vacant judgeships.

The amendments also provide an easy constitutional mode for the removal of mentally or physically incompetent judicial officials. Now there is no power or of removal in such cases, as impeachment follows crime only and not mere incapacity. There certainly ought to be such power, and the fact that the remedy proposed is precisely the one our forefathers adopted only adds to its value.

The Legislature is also given the power to direct a term of the Supreme Court to be held for the West. This was done at the earnest request of our friends in that section, who naturally desire for the Court to go to them, at Morganton or elsewhere, rather than they should have to go to the Court at Raleigh. Without affecting us, the change will greatly benefit our Western friends. Let it be made.

Our friends in Iredell, so the Statesville *Landmark* reports, have just concluded a vigorous county campaign. Later in the season another one will be inaugurated when it is expected that things will be lively beyond any thing ever seen in that section. Thus far they have been clearing away the rubbish and preparing to go to work, and so well has it been done that in an ordinary year the campaign would be considered already worked up. But, as our Iredell friends well know, this is an extraordinary year, and as the enemy will find out before November, they have just begun to fight. The *Landmark* says Iredell will be sure to increase her majority largely unless the signs of the times lie most outrageously. Now is the time to organize Tilden and Vance Clubs. There ought to be at least one in every township.

When Mr. W. F. Henderson of the Lexington *Central* "thinks of the noble men who were sacrificed on the battle field during the late war," he weeps.

And when the Charlotte *Observer* thinks that Mr. Henderson was not one of those "noble men" the *Observer* weeps.

JUDGE SETTLE. IS HE FIT TO BE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

What North Carolina needs and what she must have if she would regain her former prosperity is a good and stable government controlled by certain known and fixed laws. The citizen must have rights. These rights must be known and so must also be known the remedy for their violation. Arbitrary government, personal government, despotic government, the one-man government of uncertain, unknown powers must cease or our State will continue in its downward course.

This being so it becomes all important to know if either of the candidates, now seeking the suffrages of the people, regard the government of North Carolina as a personal arbitrary government to be administered by him, if elected, according to his own despotic will—a will so absolute and so far reaching, that no power in the State may gainsay it. Fortunately, we do not have to go far or an answer to this question, nor does that answer rest upon questionable authority, nor is it clothed in doubtful or ambiguous language.

Judge Settle has not chosen to leave the people of North Carolina in any doubt as to his opinions on this all important question. He has taken the most public occasion to give expression to them. He did so in the face of the greatest excitement and indignation, aroused solely because of the fact that the then Governor of North Carolina was illustrating those opinions in the administration of the government; and again in the following year he took occasion to express them and most solemnly to enter them of record in the highest judicial tribunal of the State!

What then are the powers that Judge Settle has declared, he will carry with him to the Governor's office, if he is elected? That is the question and this is the answer. He has declared that if he shall become Governor of North Carolina he will be practically possessed of absolute and uncontrolable power; that he will be supreme master in North Carolina with none to hinder or control him! This is the power that Judge Settle claims is conferred upon every man who becomes Governor of the State.

The language we use is broad and comprehensive and it is made so designedly. There is practically no limit to the power claimed by Judge Settle to belong to the Governor of North Carolina under the Constitution of North Carolina.

Does any one doubt this; if so, let him turn to pages 811 *et seq.* volume 64, North Carolina Reports and he will there find it laid down by Judge Settle and the other Judges of the Supreme Court that under the Constitution the Courts could not interfere with Governor Holden although he had gone so far as to raise an army, although he had suspended civil law and although he had organized a drum head court martial to try and shoot like dogs some of the best citizens in North Carolina. This was in 1870. Six months later he took occasion to express his opinion more elaborately and with still greater deliberation. On page 350, *et seq.* vol. 65, N. C. Reports, it is solemnly entered of record in the Supreme Court of the State that in the opinion of Judge Settle

"All of the physical power of the State is vested in the executive and the judiciary has not the power to call upon the 'posse comitatus' or to 'accept volunteers' to come into collision with a military power called into active service by the executive."

So says the Supreme Court record, as every man may read for himself.

Let us see how this doctrine will work out in practice. If Settle be right, all that Governor Brogden has to do to-day, to make himself absolute monarch in North Carolina, is to call into active service a military power no matter how small and there is no remedy or redress for any outrage he may commit so long as he keeps that military force in the field and no matter how wrongfully it is kept there. He may at his convenience organize a drum-head court martial and go to work shooting all obnoxious persons and there is no remedy. The courts according to Judge Settle, under the constitution, have no power to come in collision with any military force, no matter how small or how illegal it may be, that the Governor may call into active service. He may prevent the assembling of the Legislature He may forbid the meetings of the courts. In a word under the Constitution, if Judge Settle be right, Governor Brogden can make himself perpetual and absolute monarch simply by bringing a handful of negro soldiers in the field. Nor would it be an expensive operation, for a single squad of a single company of Mabson's colored Brogden Guards would be sufficient to overturn every vestige of people's government in the State, if Judge Settle be right.

Is this the sort of government the people of North Carolina want? If not, they must be careful not to vote for Settle, for he has given full fair notice that this is the sort of government the Constitution empowers the Governor to administer! The people of North Carolina want their liberties to hang by no such slender thread.

OUR STATE CAMPAIGN.

From all parts of the State, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, we hear the most encouraging accounts of the work being done by the champions of reform. Vance in the mountains is making matters so warm for Captain-Judge Settle that the latter wishes he could again assist Judge Pearson in exhausting the Judiciary.

In the East Jarvis and Engelhard are making a most vigorous and stirring canvass, and last Saturday, in Nash, the blood-stained, bearing the arms of Hargrove and Henry Berry Lowery, went down before the lance of our gallant Kenan. All our leaders are in the field, and everything indicates that victory will crown their efforts in November.

Messrs. Manning and Stroud, the efficient delegates of Chatham county in the late Convention, have issued an able and telling address to their people in regard to the constitutional amendments.

WHITE MEN VOTING FOR NEGROES—A BITTER PILL!

There are some white men in the Radical ranks who have an aversion to the practical illustration of the teaching of their party. They object for instance to everything in the shape of personal association with negroes upon terms of social equality. They do not like to be put upon the same level with negroes when it comes to real life. They do not like to eat with negroes or to sit with them. And too, there are white men in the Radical ranks who do not like to vote for negroes for office. Indeed it may be laid down as a general rule almost without exception, that when a native born Southern man votes for a negro to hold office, he does so with conscious shame and disgust. It makes a white man squirm to vote for a negro. This state of things may be mortifying to the negroes, but it exists for all that; but the poor creatures have many bitter mortifications to bear from the handful of white Radicals who are now their masters.

Some times, however, they have spirit enough to take a quiet revenge, and to make their masters feel that like the worm when trod upon, they can sometimes turn and sting.

A very notable instance of this quiet kind of revenge upon their masters was exhibited by the negroes at the Goldsboro Convention last week. The white man with his superior brain and his larger pile of money of course carried off the spoils of war; that is to say, Brogden, a white man, was nominated for Congress although his race could number only one in twenty of the party in the District. The poor negro could not help that; all he could do was to get in a little revenge, and that was done by nominating O'Hara, a negro, for the position of Elector, thereby forcing every white man in the State who votes for Hayes and Wheeler to vote for a negro! No man can escape. To vote for Hayes and Wheeler means nothing more nor less than to vote for a negro. That is the whole of it. The people vote for electors and the electors vote for President and Vice President. The white Radicals of North Carolina will not vote for Hayes and Wheeler, but will vote for the negro O'Hara and his brother candidates for electors. White Radicals of the West, how do you like to have the negro forced upon you in that way?

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It seems strange that in this day and generation of a people deriving its laws from an Anglo-Saxon ancestry it should be necessary for a Judge formally to proclaim from the bench the commonest principles of civil liberty and not only that, but that he should deem it necessary to have them published in the newspapers in the various parts of the territory over which he has jurisdiction.

Strange as it may seem Judge Dick has done this thing. But not a moment too soon was it done, or a moment before it was needed to redress evils that had grown up under Radical rule. What a striking commentary it is upon the conduct of judicial affairs in North Carolina that a Federal Judge finds it necessary to advertise the people of their rights against his own judicial subordinates.

We stop not however to inquire why this thing was not sooner done. We are not of that school of men that are forever unnecessarily raking in the ashes of the dead past. We prefer rather to look upon the live future and hail this action of Judge Dick as a sure harbinger of better and brighter and happier days. We are of that school that believes there can be no peace on earth save under good laws honestly administered. It is idle to expect men to refrain from acts of violence that are always unreliable when men undertake with their own individual hands to redress the wrongs done them, and that men will attempt to redress their own wrongs when the law fails to do so, or when the officers of the law themselves become oppressors is both human nature and human experience.

It is with unfeigned gratification therefore that we see evidence of a purpose on the part of Judge Dick to compel the officers of the law to cease from their persecutions and oppressions of the people. The dawn of a better day is nigh at hand.

RULES OF COURT.

ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, HELD AT GREENSBORO ON THE 4TH MONDAY IN JUNE, 1876.

Every warrant for the arrest of a person for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, must be issued and the case heard by the Commissioner nearest to the place where the offense was committed. If a warrant is issued or a case is heard by a more remote Commissioner, the reasons for such action must be endorsed on the warrant.

At the commencement of every trial for crime the Commissioner must advise the defendant of the charges against him—his right to have the assistance of counsel in his defense; and that he is at liberty to refuse to answer any question that may be put to him relating to his guilt, and that his refusal to answer shall not be used to his prejudice at any stage of the prosecution.

Commissioners must return to the clerk of the court all criminal proceedings had before them ten days before the next ensuing term, and in cases of default no fees will be allowed the Commissioners.

Where offenses are committed by two or more persons at the same time and place, only one warrant must be issued for their arrest, and only one bill of indictment must be sent before the grand jury.

Where a person is charged with several offenses which can be included in one bill of indictment under different counts, only one bill must be sent before the grand jury, unless otherwise directed by the court. If several bills are sent in such cases they will, on motion, be consolidated and but one set of costs allowed.

Deputy Marshals in proceedings before Commissioners must endorse a statement of fees and mileage on the warrant in the presence of the Commissioner, and the Commissioner must approve or disapprove the same and make return to court of the warrants endorsed.

Any deputy marshal, who by threats or promises induces a prisoner when under arrest to confess his guilt, or treats a prisoner with unnecessary rudeness or force, will be summarily discharged from office.

A deputy marshal must not fill up any blank in process in his hands, except in the presence and by the direction of a Commissioner.

In all criminal proceedings before Commissioners returnable to the Court at Asheville, where cases are heard after the 15th day of September and the 1st day of March the recognizances of defendants and witnesses must require such persons to appear on the 2nd Monday of the next ensuing term.

The Clerk of this Court will cause these rules to be published one time in the *New North State*, *Patriot*, Statesville *American*, Charlotte *Democrat*, *Pioneer* and *Western Expositor*, and also cause copies to be sent to Commissioners, District Attorney and Marshal.

ROBT. P. DICK,
U. S. District Judge.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

A friend writing to us from Johnston, says:

"I have noticed in several papers of the State that Johnston is classed as one of the doubtful counties. I would be glad if you would tell them that we are all right, and that there is no danger here. There is more enthusiasm among our Democratic people and they are working harder than I ever saw before, and we are always successful when our people work. I know more than a dozen men in this township who voted for Major Smith in 1872, who will vote against him this year, and I learn that the same is the case all over the county."

Our correspondent struck the nail on the head when he said that we always win when we work hard. Hard work means certain victory. With a strong, full Executive Committee of vigorous, intelligent, pushing men working in active co-operation with a stirring Tilden and Vance Club in every township from now until election day, not a vote will be lost and victory will certainly be ours.

Another thing that our correspondent says is very true and very worthy of note. He says that whenever a man, who has been indifferent about his political affiliations and upon whom party obligations have rested loosely, can be induced to subscribe for and read a pure Democratic paper, he is safe for all time to come. Our Executive Committees and our Tilden and Vance clubs will find no more efficient ally than a good, live, earnest, honest Democratic paper. And just here we will mention another fact that is worthy of note. More good can be done by means of newspapers in this campaign than in any that ever preceded it, for the reason that it will be so much larger. Our limited mail facilities compel the mass of readers to take weekly papers and our ordinary State campaigns are too short for such few and unfrequent visitors to accomplish much good. Now, however, the case is different, and we confidently look for very greatly different results. There is not a better "campaign document" than a good Democratic paper.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

That John Pool's appointment as Superintendent of Public Instruction means mischief there is no reason to doubt. In the first place he can hold it only five months and being unfamiliar with its duties cannot expect to accomplish any good in that short time. No matter what side prevails Pool goes out in January. The salary cannot be any object to him for it will not amount to eight hundred dollars and that to a man who has handled so many thousands amounts to nothing. If Brogden had appointed Carson, the candidate of his party for the position, it would not have been thought strange because in case of his election it would be a great advantage that he was familiar with the duties he had to perform. Nor would it have been thought strange, if he had appointed Tommy Purnell for although Tommy had been rejected by the people he was strongly endorsed by the Radical party and it would have been received by him as a pretty compliment. But neither of these was taken and the lot fell upon Pool, who can not possibly expect between now and January to make either honor or profit to himself or to any one else from the office. We warn our friends that the appointment of this man, known to be more odious to the people of North Carolina than perhaps any other man living, means mischief, and they will find it out before November. There is one cause for great comfort, however, in the fact that John Pool's villainies never worked out successfully. He failed in establishing Radical supremacy in the State by means of the Holden-Kirk war in 1870, and his failure in 1876 will be even more disastrous. Let him do his worst. Nobody is afraid of John Pool now. He is as harmless as a "busted bladder."

A GENUINE NEGRO LOVER! HARGROVE!

A correspondent writes us from Oxford that Colonel Hargrove the Radical candidate for Attorney General, said in his recent speech at that place:

"I have been a Republican for seven years and I would vote for the kinky-headedest negro in the State before I would for any Democrat in it."

This is the same Hargrove that in a public speech, as the *Sentinel* states, thanked God because the Lowery gang made twenty-one white men bite the dust.

This is the same Hargrove that so grossly insulted the venerable Dr. Wm. Closs and the other ministers and members of the Methodist and other Christian churches in North Carolina.

And yet this man appeals to white men, to christian men to vote for him for Attorney General. And he appeals too to white men to christian men in Robeson county the friends and relatives of the murdered victims of the Lowery gang of assassins, to come forward and support him for one of the highest offices in the gift of the people!

BELKNAP ACQUITTED.

And so the Belknap farce has come to an end, the Radical Senate having gravely declared him not guilty; not because he was not guilty of the charges brought against him, but because the President in such hot haste had accepted his resignation. It is only another instance of Grant's saving his his friends. He saved Babcock and why might he not save Belknap? One is no better than the other.

There is no remedy for these things save that pointed out by the St. Louis Platform when it demanded "a change of parties that we may have a change of measures and a change of men."

THE DESERTERS' FRIEND.

The argument most frequently heard in favor of the election of Judge Settle is based upon the claim he makes to have been the deserters' friend during the war. If we are to believe all we now hear, Judge Settle was the warm friend and companion and champion of deserters. But unfortunately for his argument, the records of the Courts do not show Judge Settle's claim in this respect to be well founded. Very far indeed from the truth is the assertion that he favored deserters, for the records of the Courts show that he prosecuted them relentlessly and mercilessly. Speaking of Judge, then Solicitor, Settle's action in regard to deserters, the Randolph *Regulator* tells the truth in plain terms, and the *Regulator* knows whereof it speaks, for Randolph was in Settle's District It says:

The Captain even sent a bill to the grand jury against one or more women for harboring deserters; one against Sarah Curtis for harboring Franklin Cross, for example. We will give a few other specimens of the bills sent to the grand jury signed by the Confederate Captain, to show what were then some of the worst crimes in his judgment perpetrated in Randolph: A bill against Adam Hoover for harboring Riley McDowel, charged in the bill to be a deserter, one against Green B Regan for harboring one Joel S. Regan, another against Green B. Regan for harboring one Henry Streed; one against Wm. S. Ward for harboring one John Ward, another against Wm. S. Ward for harboring one Joe Ward; one against Daniel Cox for harboring one John Holder, one against Jacob Haydock for harboring one David Wright. On all these bills the Governor was marked prosecutor by the Confederate captain, so that he did not wait about sending the bills till some prosecutor appeared and forced him to act; but it must have been caused by either that longing for the Confederacy in the latter part of 1863 and 1864 when the bills were sent, which caused him to raise a company in the earliest part of the war, or the thought of the *fees* which he pocketed from these Union men when convicted.

Indeed, we are told that when the indictment above named against Adam Hoover was tried at Spring Term, 1854, and a verdict of *"not guilty"* rendered by the jury, the Confederate Captain, showed evident signs of wrath at them, gave them a lecture on their duty, and when the next case, "State vs. Green B. Regan," was called, he inquired of one or more of the jurors if they had any scruples of conscience about finding a person guilty of the offence of harboring deserters, if the offence was clearly proved; being answered in the negative, he let the juror take his seat in the box, and went on with the trial.

[From the Democratic State Platform.]

Resolved, That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by the people of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

We place before our readers this morning another delightful dish of "Salmagundi." Mr. Kingsbury's description of Judge Fowle's speech at Raleigh is both interesting and especially well timed in view of the fact that he is to be here next week. Our people have a rich treat before them.

Keep the Liver Active.

The above is a sound health maxim. In order that the functions of digestion, evacuation and secretion shall be discharged with that degree of regularity and vigor which is essential to the well being of both body and mind, the liver, upon whose activity they are dependent for their due performance, must be kept in good working order. Calomel and blue pills, besides being hurtful mineral drugs, only partially and temporarily rectify disorders or sluggishness of the great biliary gland. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the contrary, accomplish thoroughly what the above medicines fail in doing, and are besides a safe as well as speedy remedy for disorders of the stomach, bowels and organs of urination, as well as an unequalled general invigorant. They are, moreover, a sterling antidote to malaria.

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For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

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Wilmington Journal.

Personal—The Campaign in the West.

DuBrutz Cutlar, Esq., returned home yesterday morning from a trip to the mountains. He visited Asheville and the Warm Springs, and the country surrounding. The worry of his life now is to figure out the ingenuity with which the French Broad river managed to work its way through the mountains in the course which it marked out for itself.

Mr. Cutlar had the good fortune while in Asheville to hear the discussion on last Saturday between the Democratic candidate and Radical candidate for Governor. He says that Vance's victory over Settle was glorious and complete, and that the evidences were unmistakable that the large crowd which heard them, twelve or fifteen hundred at the least, was overwhelmingly enthusiastic for Vance. In all this crowd it would have been difficult to find more than one or two hundred men who would vote for Settle. Throughout Western North Carolina, wherever Vance goes the people come in the greatest crowds and with the greatest enthusiasm to meet.

Mr. Cutlar says that Gov. Vance's speech at Asheville was eloquent in the highest sense of the word, and at the will of the speaker, would cause the audience to shift from moods of burning patriotism to moods of the wildest enthusiasm or uncontrollable laughter.

The Grand Ratification Meeting.

The grand Democratic ratification meeting in Wilmington will take place on Thursday evening of next week, the 17th inst. The City Democratic Executive Committee will meet this evening at Hibernian Hall for the purpose of completing all the arrangements. In to-morrow's issue, morning edition, we hope to be able to publish the programme in full. The place where the meeting is to be held has not yet been decided upon. Besides this there are other arrangements to be made before the programme can be announced, all of which will be completed this evening. This much is certain: Judge Fowle, one of the candidates for the Presidential Electors for State at large will be present to address the assemblage, and we may expect to be entertained with one of the ablest speeches of the entire campaign. Judge Fowle is a man of the very finest ability, thoroughly posted as to the shortcomings of the Radical party, and as to the measures of reform which the Democratic party are endeavoring to inaugurate, and, what is more, he has thrown his whole heart and mind into the present momentous canvass.

There will be other speakers, also, on the occasion, and the prospects now are that it will be such an occasion as will recall the scenes which transpired in the days of hard cider and log-cabins.

The Tomlinson Excursion.

The second and last return-train of the Tomlinson excursion returned to the city yesterday about 2:30 o'clock p. m. The train was due here yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, but it was detained in Charlotte to await the clearing of an obstruction from the track this side of Charlotte, caused by an accident to a freight train.

The excursionists all express themselves as having enjoyed the trip hugely.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe.

This gentleman passed through the city yesterday, arriving in the morning and leaving in the evening, on his return from Washington City to his home in Wadesboro.

As a representative in Congress Mr. Ashe has served the people of his district and of the whole State of North Carolina with marked ability and with great honor to himself, to the State, and to the distinguished body of which he was one of its most prominent members, and he leaves behind him in the House the enviable reputation of being a representative man of the South.

The Campaign in Brunswick.

We learn that there will be a large meeting of Democrats and Conservatives held at Bell Swamp, in Brunswick county, next Saturday week, the 12th inst. Col. John D. Taylor and other speakers are expected to address the crowd.

The Trials of a Shipper.

A business house in this city has been receiving fruit from a gentleman who ships it from Weldon. The shipper expresses himself entirely satisfied with the sales which have been made, by this house, of the shipments of fruit to the Wilmington market, but in one of his letters to the firm he hits the merchants of other places rather a hard lick in the following extract which we have been permitted to make:

> I have shipped fruit in most all the important towns within 500 miles of Weldon and have every where found the same state of trade and the same class of reports. Fruit a little too ripe, not quite ripe, rather hard, too soft, a little specked, rather sweet, a little too sour, rather small, a little too large, bruised, not in the right sort of package, badly put up, delay in transportation, market overstocked, does not suit the market, a little rough, got in the wrong hour of the day and the wrong days of the week, &c., &c., and a million just such causes.

Tilden and Vance Club.

At a meeting of the citizens of Stump Sound Township, Onslow county, at the McMillan school house, Sneed's Ferry, on Saturday, July 29th, a Tilden and Vance club was organized with the following officers:

President—M. C. Nixon,

Vice Presidents—J. B. Willis, Burgess Williams, and A. H. Pollock,

Secretary—J. J. Yopp.

It was ordered that W. J. King, J. H. Horn, L. H. Thompson, a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of this club, to be reported at the next meeting. On motion it was ordered that this club be known and styled as the Tilden and Vance club of Stump Sound Township.

J. J. YOPP, Sec't'y.

For the Journal.

Salmagundi.

I.

Those who heard the remarkable speech of Judge Fowle before the National Hotel in Raleigh in June last, will scarcely fail to remember it through life. It was indeed a remarkable speech—remarkable for its intense passion, its sustained power, its classic tone, its sweeping eloquence. It was the most fervid, glowing, magnetic speech I ever heard. When he drew the picture of Gov Vance protecting the citizens and upholding the majesty of the law in a time of revolution, and contrasted it with the sick ning subserviency and grovelling timidity of the Supreme Tribunal in a time of peace, when the Judge clothed in ermine and holding the scales of justice with bandaged eyes, descending from his high place, and tearing away the fillet and throwing down the scales, knelt at the footstool of Tyranny fawning and cringing like a whipped spaniel, what North Carolinian did not glory in the one and feel ashamed of the other? It was a vivid portraiture, limned with a few bold strokes in which liberty, right and *vindicated* law stood forth in bright and radiant colors, all typified by the great Governor who kept his hands clean from official stain and upheld the supremacy of the civil power; and in which despotism, revenge and *violated* law were symbolized by that other disgraced Governor, who found his ready instrument in a Tennessee cut-throat and strong coadjutors in a sycophantic, cowardly, prostrated Judiciary. If the historian, who is to be, shall fail to describe the fidelity, purity and boldness of the War Governor, and the utter meanness, duplicity and incompetency of the Judiciary of 1869-'70, he will leave unwritten an important, saddening, humiliating chapter. No man of elevated soul could gaze upon the picture which Judge Fowle drew with so much severity of outline, and filled up with so much felicity of detail, without admiration for the uncommon gifts of the artist.

Whilst I stood enthralled in the presence of the eloquent orator, I was reminded of Cicero's remark concern-Æsop, the great Roman actor whose name has descended to modern times along with that of Roscius. Said the most illustrious of Roman orators and lawyers in his defense of Sestius, referring to the actor who was his friend, and, who secured his recall from banishment by his masterly rendering of some lines in the *Andromache* of Ennius: "He pleaded my cause before the Roman people with far more might of eloquence than I could have pleaded it myself." It occurred to me as I listened to the "thoughts that breathed and the words that burned," that Governor Vance might have gratefully and truthfully used on that occasion the words of the noble Roman, and applied them to his impassioned and earnest advocate.

II.

Let me refresh your classical reading, "mine ancient friend," the editor of the JOURNAL, by re-producing in translation the lines that Æsop recited with so much dramatic power, and give the occasion. Cicero, you will remember, had been unjustly banished. He had been an exile for more than a year when the Senate was one day discussing his return. On that day Æsop was performing the leading character in *Andromache*. He was very partial to the distinguished exile, for he had trained him in elocution. "With all the force of his consummate art, he threw into Andromache's lament for her absent father his own feelings for Cicero." (*Rev. W. L. Collins*). The time, the place, the play, the very words were highly fitting. As the auditors sat intently watching the unfolding of the drama, and the great actor came to the following words, he uttered them with an emphasis, a directness, a significancy, that seized the Roman multitude and stirred them to the profoundest depths of their natures:

> "Who with a constant mind upheld the State,
> Stood on the people's side in perilous times,
> Ne'er recked of his own life, nor spared himself."
>
> —*Collins Translation.*

He was applauded to the echo, loud cheers went up, he was made to repeat the appointed passage on the instant, when, with the versatility of genius and the art of a consummate actor, he added three other lines that belonged to another character in the play.

> "Best of all friends in direst strait of war!"—

and then pointing "to the nobles, knights and commons, as they sat in their respective seats in the crowded rows before him," his own voice broken with the great grief that then wrung his heart as he thought of the banished and wronged Cicero, his pupil and friend, he exclaimed—

> "And *you*—*you* let him live a banished man—
> See him driven forth and hunted from your gates"

The declamation, the unexpected rendering of a passage that applied so pointedly to all, swept over the audience like electricity—they broke out into the wildest applause, whilst tears of sympathy for the exiled Roman ran down their cheeks. Cicero was recalled.

And now, as the preachers would say, a few words by way of application. Just before Judge Fowle spoke, Gov. Vance had addressed the very large audience. He had told them of his *banishment* from office as Governor, when the victorious armies of the United States came to the capital city. He told them how he had maintained justice, upheld and defended the rights of the people, and had heard the plea of the distressed and afflicted. Now Gov. Vance,

> "*Who with a constant mind upheld the State,*
> *Stood on the people's side in perilous times,*"

has never been *recalled* from his banishment by those who "drove" him "forth" and "hunted" him "from your gates," but a grateful and appreciative *people* will *recall* him. He who was the

> "*Best of all friends* in direst strait of *war*"

to the wives and children of the soldiers who were at the front, and who would have been foodless and friendless without his wise foresight and merciful ministrations, will not be forgotten in November next. The people of North Carolina are not an unjust people; nor are they insensible to worth or ungrateful for large services rendered faithfully. When they shall remember what Governor Vance did in "perilous times" and "in direst strait of war"—how he withstood the military when they threatened to throttle the civil authorities—how he maintained his honor and his manhood under every trial, vicissitude, temptation and assault, they will demand in a voice like that of the tempest when it will not be still, that Zebulon B. Vance shall be recalled from his enforced banishment. Surely, freemen of North Carolina,

> "*This* Duncan
> Hath born his faculties so meek, hath been
> *So clear in his great office*, that *his virtues*
> Will plead like angels, trumpet tongued,"

in favor of his recall to the high office of Governor of the commonwealth of North Carolina.

I know that Captain Settle has talents. I would not underrate them. I know he tried to serve the South when "the brazen trumpet brayed its thrilling notes." I know he has held civic offices almost without number, by which he has lined very nicely his own long purse. I remember that he even presided over the convention of bread and butter fellows, bung-drivers, and Revenue stampers, who afflicted the American people with the nomination of Grant for a second term. I know that he may say of himself what Josh Billings makes the musquito say in soliloquy: "I have the best blood of the land in my veins." I know, too, that he is the very special friend of Grant who is the very special friend of Belknap, Robeson and some thousands of others of the national blood-suckers, and I would not say anything unkind of him. His good looks, his suave manners, his fair capacity, doubtless appear to him to be such qualifications as will induce the people to prefer him to the greatest civilian developed by the war. But Captain Settle, you are counting without your host. The people—not bayonets and bullets, not satraps and shoulder-straps, not Kirks and courts martial—but the PEOPLE will see to it that justice shall be done to Vance, and they will *recall him* to the position of dignity, honor and trust which he so worthily, so ably, so justly filled, and from which he was driven by the victorious arms of the very enemy against whom you went out with banners and drums to fight, but never fought, I believe. They mean to restore him to the highest office within their gift, and they will see to it that his civic wreath shall not "be wrenched" by any "unlineal hand." In November they will say to you, Captain Settle, "You have voluntarily 'stept down and out' of the Supreme Court Bench, moved doubtless by 'a true inwardness,' and now we send you to your ten-acre farm where you may cultivate your own cabbages and butter your own parsnips at your leisure, and we say to you delay not—

> 'Stand not upon the order of your going
> But go at once.'"

And Captain Settle will obey, for he has not forgotten the lessons he learnt in the good old Democratic school in which he was so long disciplined. Doubtless he will enjoy hugely his own leeks and onions after feasting so long at the public table, and eating of the savoury flesh-pots of Uncle Sam

We feel quite sure that all of his old Whig and Democratic brethren, for he once belonged to both families, will wish him length of days and abundant creature comforts in his bucolic life in Rockingham. By anticipating "the good time coming" your well-wishers in kindness bid you good-bye. Envy not Governor Vance's good fortune. Remember, that like yourself, he only obeys the voice of the people. Take to divine philosophy and poetry and agriculture. Read Alexander Pope's Epistle and feel happy when you read—

> "And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
> Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

And now, once more adieu! Captain Settle, adieu!

T. B. K.

July 29, 1876.

For the Journal.

Rocky Point Moving.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democracy of Rocky Point township in Pender county turned out almost *en masse* at Rocky Point depot at three o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 29th July, 1876. The object was to form a Tilden and Vance Club, and to advance the cause of democratic organization in the township. The spirit was fine. There was a praiseworthy determination manifested by every democrat present to do his duty in the momentous campaign now pending for reform in North Carolina, and in our national government. Thomas Williams, Esq., was called to the Chair and C. V. Hines elected Secretary. Dr. Elisha Porter then addressed the meeting in a lengthy speech in praise of the Democratic party and in bitter denunciation of the Radical party and its leaders everywhere. A committee on permanent organization of the club was then appointed. While the committee were out in consultation there was a renewal of speaking on the part of Dr. Elisha Porter again, Thomas Williams, Esq., and others, all of whom spoke with zeal.

After the report of the committee the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen as the permanent officers of the club, viz:

President—Thomas J. Armstrong.

First Vice President—B. L. Bourdeaux.

Second Vice President—George W. Ormsby.

Third Vice President—W. B. Hocut.

Fourth Vice President—Joel Hines.

Fifth Vice President—William F. Robetzsch.

Treasurer—Thomas A. McClendon.

Secretary—Calvin V. Hines.

To act as Executive Committee—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Dr. W. T. Ennett, Braswell Durham, Jesse Bowden and C. J. Miller.

At this stage of the proceedings a large number came forward and enrolled their names as members of the club. It is confidently believed that in less than a month nearly every Democrat in the township will be a working member of the club.

The President elect upon being conducted to the chair, made an eloquent rallying appeal to the democratic party to come to the rescue of the State and country under that inspiring banner of Reform which is now borne aloft by those bold and able leaders of our party who are the nominees of our ticket, State and National. A series of resolutions, reported by a committee on resolutions, were adopted, pledging the democracy of Rocky Point township to the observance of party usages and party nominations, and a warm and united support of our great work of economy, retrenchment and reform, now the animating watchwords of the party. The resolutions called upon our democratic brethren in every township of Pender, where a democratic club has not yet been formed, to arouse at once to the important work of forming clubs in their respective townships, and to aid us in the adoption, without delay, of a system of party discipline, organization and work as will be most efficient, and productive of honorable and brilliant results for our party at the polls in November next. Special committees for special service during the campaign were appointed. Messrs. Thomas Williams, E. Porter and L. Hocut were appointed a committee to procure a suitable pole and flag for the club, to be unfurled to the breeze at an early day at Rocky Point depot.

The proceedings were harmonious and in all respects patriotic and spirited. This demonstration, united with other indications, justify the statement, that not only are the Rocky Point Democracy aroused, but the rank and file of the party in this section are all ready, and thus early in the campaign, animated with as much enthusiasm and activity as has usually pervaded the party within one week of our annual August elections for the past five years.

The club will again meet at Rocky Point depot on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The secretary was directed to prepare and send this condensed statement of the proceedings for publication to the Democratic papers at Wilmington and to the Weekly (Duplin) Record.

C. V. HINES,
Secretary.

GOV. VANCE AT HIS OLD HOME!

2,000 People in Attendance—Enthusiasm Beyond Description For Zebulon B. Vance.

[From the Asheville Expositor.]

We hasten to go to press this (Saturday) evening after the most interesting and enthusiastic discussion ever had in the county of Buncombe.

At 11 o'clock Gov. Vance was escorted by the Tilden and Vance Club to the spacious chapel of the Female College, which was densely packed on floor and gallery, and every conceivable place was occupied by an eager throng.

Judge Settle opened the debate in quite a dignified and chaste style, and occupied his time of one hour and a half; but we must confess that we did not expect such an entire failure on the part of Judge Settle to meet the issues of the canvass, the time being most exclusively devoted to questions growing out of the late war, which, in no sense, were relative to the great questions before the people. The whole point in the effort of Settle was to rouse the prejudices of the people growing out of the war, and out of the ku klux organization.

We had never before heard the war record of Governor Vance in his detail, but having heard it, we think that instead of injuring Governor Vance, it will show him not only an honest, devoted patriot, but a brave soldier and a statesman almost without an equal at this time. Judge Settle failed to show that Governor Vance had ever done a single official act during the war, while acting as Governor, but what was his duty as a sworn officer, and that his whole efforts were to discharge his duty faithfully as an officer. We feel assured that the people are now satisfied that a man who could make such a model Governor during a period of war could certainly be trusted in time of peace.

When Gov. Vance came upon the stand we never witnessed such hearty and almost uncontrollable enthusiasm. Almost the first word uttered by him struck the crowd as though some unseen power had electrified them beyond control. Gov. Vance was affected almost beyond utterance at this greeting from the people among whom he had grown from boyhood. Numbers were melted to tears as the Governor rose in eloquent and pathetic strains at meeting this scene at his old home—the welcome of those who not only admire but love this noble specimen of an honest man, he having done his duty nobly under all the terrible scenes of the past. He referred to these grand association of ideas which brought back to his mind the scenes of childhood—the same grand old mountains ravished his vision, and the same dashing rivulets from the thousand hillsides enchanted his ear, while hundreds of smiling and approving faces carried back the speaker through scenes which made impressions indescribable.

As for argument we have never heard such a thorough, convincing and powerful arraignment of radicalism from its infancy to the present day, as was done in Gov. Vance's speech to-day. We will not attempt to follow the argument. Time and capacity would fail us, and to those who heard it the effort would be unsatisfactory. The results are obvious. It is now thought Buncombe will give Gov. Vance 1,200 majority in November.

VANCE AND SETTLE AT ASHVILLE.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ASHEVILLE, July 29, 1876.

Vance and Settle spoke at Asheville to-day to an audience of over two thousand people. The enthusiasm of the democrats was immense, and Vance's victory was more splendid than the most sanguine among us expected. Prominent radicals admit that Vance is an over-match for Settle. I predict that the latter will not continue these joint discussions much longer, but will soon find some pretext to "go it alone." Settle devotes one hour or more of his speech to Vance's war record. He will not make a vote by parading that glorious record. The people, after learning how well Vance did his duty in the stormy years of the war, will only be the more willing to trust him in time of peace. Vance would not be put on the defensive by Settle's feeble attacks. On the contrary, he arraigned the radical leaders for their frauds and corruption in a way that was awfully terrible. If a section of the infernal regions had been let loose on Settle, he would not have writhed more than he did. I really thought it would kill him. And as for the revenuers, "red-legged grasshoppers," as Vance called them, they got the very——, well, he blew them clear up, hair and hide. Settle could make no reply to this onslaught, except that Joe Turner had said so and so about prominent Democrats. Thereupon Vance said Joe Turner was good authority, and proceeded to quote a few things Joe had said about Settle, to the latter's great annoyance.

By the way, I was much gratified at the kind terms in which Vance referred to Turner's services to the democratic party. I am sure if Mr. Turner had heard it he would have appreciated it under the circumstances.

You may set down Buncombe for 800 (at least) majority for the democratic ticket all around. We will have no "independents" west of the Blue Ridge.

DEMOCRAT.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

A gentleman of this city, who was in Asheville on Saturday last, and heard the discussion between Governor Vance and Judge Settle, arrived home last evening, and gives a glowing account of the debate. A large crowd was present. Judge Settle made the first speech, confining himself almost altogether to Vance's war record. In the reply Governor Vance flayed him mercilessly, and drew down upon him the derision of the assemblage. Our informant, a gentleman who has heard Gov. Vance often, says this was the most brilliant and powerful speech he ever heard from him. He arraigned the republican party for its numerous crimes, tore the mask from the face of Judge Settle, and achieved a glorious victory. The republican candidate realized, too, the defeat which he had sustained, and hung his head in shame. It is said that if it had not been known that Governor Vance would follow him, the entire crowd would have left before Settle began to speak.

Suggestions for the Hot Weather

A writer to the Christian Union makes some sensible suggestions for the hot season. He says: "Make your work easy. Reduce it. Do not expect to accomplish in midsummer the day's task of midwinter. Require less of yourself, your children, your servants. If you are a preacher omit one service, and cut the other down to sixty minutes. If you are a school teacher reduce the lesson one half. If you are a housekeeper give your family simple meals, that require less preparation and less clearing away. If you are an editor—men will read the newspapers even in midsummer, and we see no help for you." Unfortunately for editors, they must be made an exception. Whatever else may slack up or run on half time, the newspaper cannot. By the very law of its being it must go on and on, with all sails set, or drop out of the race altogether. It has become a necessity to modern civilization, and is demanded in all seasons, all weathers. War, pestilence, famine, the summer's heat or winter's cold may drive others away, but the men who make the daily journals must remain at their posts, except for the brief season of rest which they may be able now and then to obtain. Mills shut down when times are dull; the miners often suspend operations; churches and schools close during a part of every year, but that mighty engine, the newspaper press, resembles nature itself in its incessant regularity. Like Tennyson's "Brook," it might say:

> Men may come and men may go,
> But I go on forever.

STATE NEWS.

SHELBY.—*From the Banner:*

—According to previous announcement, Col. Wm. Johnson, of Charlotte, addressed our people, giving his views on the political situation, both State and National. It was fraught with good, sound information, and held his audience spell-bound for about one hour and a half.

LOUISBURG—*From the Courier:*

—*Resolved*, That for pretty women and fried chicken, Louisburg is a success.

The above we picked up yesterday and we think we recognize the hand writing of a delegate to the District Conference. Be it whom it may, his head is certainly level.

STATESVILLE—*From the Landmark:*

—The radical district convention at Wilkesboro, Saturday, nominated Thos. Dula, Esq., for Congress and Dr. I. W. Jones of Rowan, Elector. At the same time and place the Wilkes county convention nominated Mr. Thos. Cooper of Iredell, and ——— Smith of Wilkes, for the Senate; Bryant and ——— for the House. The democrats are well pleased with the nominations.

CHARLOTTE—*From the Democrat:*

—A very valuable gold vein was found on the lands of Mr. J. H. Wilson, near the city limits on Friday last. It is said it will yield about $2,000 a ton—half of that amount would be very rich.

— Mr. James R. Conningham of this county, showed us last week a silver coin dated 1761. It is about the size of a half silver dime, but very thin. He plowed it up in a field in a locality where British soldiers camped during the revolutionary war. It appears to be an English coin.

—Mr. Joseph P. Caldwell, who has been the able and efficient local editor of the Daily Observer for several years past, leaves this week for the purpose of taking charge of the local columns of the Raleigh Daily News. In common with the numerous friends of Mr. Caldwell in this city, we regret to lose him from the press and this community. It is our matured opinion that he has no superior (if any equal) in the State as a newspaper writer and getter-up of news items. Besides, we can cordially commend him to the people of Raleigh and the State as a young gentleman of decided, unyielding good principles where right and wrong is involved. We heard one of the best lawyers in the State remark the other day that Caldwell was a man of much more than average genius—add to that the fact that he is a practical printer, and his friends may well cherish the idea that he is a "rising man" in the State.

RALEIGH.—*From the Sentinel.*

— The Central Baptist Association met last Thursday at Forestville. It is composed of about sixteen churches comprehending 2,200 members, and doing as much for missions and education as any Baptist association in State, though some of them number four or five times as many churches and members.

The Rev. C. T. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, preached the introductory sermon. N. E. Cannady, of Granville, was elected moderator, Professor R. L. Mills clerk and John E. Ray reading clerk.

— The Republican State Executive Committee met in this city Saturday in the hall of the House of Representatives with closed doors. What devilment they concocted is not known now, but will develop itself in a short time. T. B. Keogh was re-elected chairman, and the following campaign committee was chosen: W. W. Holden, James H. Harris, colored, T. F. Lee, Stewart Ellison, colored, and W. R. Richardson. T. B. Keogh is ex-officio chairman of the campaign committee. F. M. Sorrell was re-elected Secretary of the State Executive Committee.

— A very sad accident occurred near Brownsville, in Granville county, week before last. Two young ladies, the Misses Murray, were killed during a storm by the lightning passing down the chimney and striking them.

CHARLOTTE—*From the Observer:*

— There have been terrific rains up the Carolina Central Railroad, and these caused a wash-out about ten feet wide in the track near Lincolnton on Saturday night. The train passed over this Sunday morning causing the rails to sink at least four feet, yet strange to say no car was thrown from the track and no accident of any kind was sustained. The engineer did not see the wash-out until too late to stop.

— During the month of July 83 deeds and mortgages were recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of this county.

A woman named Julia Stirewalt, who lives in the Black building, over the store of R. B. Alexander & Co., on College street, attempted, yesterday, to take her own life, by swallowing three ounces of laudanum. The woman's story is that she was raised in Georgia, is of wealthy parents; that she eloped and married a Federal lieutenant, for which her father disinherited her. Her husband then deserted her and she took up with another man, who in turn left her a short while ago. She was in destitute circumstances, and but two things presented themselves to her mind—death or a life of public shame. She chose the former, and hence the incident of yesterday. It is the same old and sad, sad story, of woman's truthfulness and man's perfidy.

LOUISBURG—*From the Courier:*

—Saturday morning about half past nine o'clock Mrs. Laboitaux was on her way home and when about one mile from town she suddenly fell from the buggy dead.

ASHEVILLE—*From the Expositor:*

We have before us a prospectus of the Reformer, a campaign paper to be published at Hendersonville, N. C., during the Presidential canvass, with Col. John D. Hyman as editor. Col. H. some years since was editor of the Asheville Spectator, and won for himself an enviable reputation.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

Not Fair.

When Vance was Governor of North Carolina during the war, as a matter of course he had much correspondence with the Confederate authorities at Richmond—his necessary duties required that he should write letters in regard to conducting the war, stopping desertion, furnishing supplies, &c. Well, when the Federal troops captured Richmond they also got possession of all such letters, and they are now under the control of President Grant's officers at Washington. Gov. Vance's application for those letters or copies of them have been denied time and again—they would not even let him see them.

But what will the public think when we state that the Radical officers at Washington have furnished Judge Settle with garbled extracts from those letters to be used against Gov. Vance in the present political campaign. "Garbled" means separated, culled out to suit a purpose—that is, such portions of Gov. Vance's official letters were furnished to Judge Settle as it was thought would injure Gov. Vance, but the portions that would do him good and justice were withheld. And Judge Settle attempted to palm off on the public those garbled extracts as representing Gov. Vance's whole policy and views in conducting the war.

Gov. Vance at Rutherfordton exposed the trick, and declared that it was treating him unfairly—that he desired the publication of all his official letters, but that the Washington authorities would not do it because they wanted to garble them for Judge Settle's benefit. He denounced the attempt to take advantage of him in that way, and the audience showed that Judge Settle's conduct was condemned and his friends ashamed of it.

We did not think that Judge Settle would resort to such unfairness to injure Gov. Vance. It will do him no good in the estimation of all men who favor fair play and right and justice.

But is it not really mean in the officers of General Grant at Washington city to use their official position to injure Vance and aid Settle? Was it not mean to refuse Gov. Vance permission to make copies of his own letters? Was it not mean to refuse to let Gov. Vance merely see his letters now in one of the departments at Washington? Those who are unwilling to say that such conduct is mean are obliged to acknowledge that it is unfair and unjust.

Social Equality.

There can be no doubt that the Methodist Church North is in favor of perfect equality between the white and black races. Bishop Haven, who presided over the last Conference at Baltimore, is an out and out miscegenationist and claims that intermarriage will elevate the whites. Gen. Hayes belongs to that church and no doubt is "in full accord" with the sentiments of that denomination. Read the extract below, white men of the South, and see what Radicalism expects to accomplish:

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting of Boston on Monday, July 3, adopted the following resolutions in relation to the "color line" and Southern fraternity: "(1) That we most sincerely deprecate any action which looks to the division of existing conferences or the establishment of new ones on the basis of color. (2)) That any fraternization with any so-called Christian church that now involves the remotest recognition of the hateful spirit of caste now and forever rampant in the South will be an unspeakable disgrace to the Methodist Episcopal Church."

The separation of the races is called by these beastly preachers, "the hateful spirit of caste now and forever rampant at the South."—*Southern Home.*

[From the Charlotte Observer].

A Governor Buried Here.

We venture to say that comparatively few of the residents of Charlotte, except those who have been here for many years, are aware of the fact that a man who was once Governor of North Carolina lies buried in this city. We refer to the late Nathaniel Alexander, whose remains are interred in the old cemetery, in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church. The fact is referred to because it will be news to at least half the people of the city, as the place is largely populated by residents who by birth are foreign to its soil. The grave is covered by a plain marble slab, on which these simple words are inscribed:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Doctor Nathaniel Alexander,
Late Governor of North Carolina,
Who departed this life on the
7th day of March, 1808,
in the 52d year of his age.

Beside him lie the remains of his and wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Susannah Polk. He was a native of Mecklenburg, a physician by profession, and was elected a member of the House of Commons from this county in 1797, a member of the Senate in 1801, and re-elected in 1802. In 1803 to 1805 he was a member of Congress, and in 1805 was elected Governor of the State. He left no progeny. Gov. Alexander is described as a gentleman of great personal worth and respectable talents.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions were delivered on yesterday:

By PEARSON, C. J:

W. T. Braswell vs. American Insurance Co., from Edgecombe; no error. Judgment affirmed.

F. J. Swain, et al., vs. George Myers, from Columbus; error. *Venire de novo.*

By READE, J.:

A. & N. C. R. R. Co. vs. Commissioners of Carteret county, from Carteret; error. Judgment reversed, &c.

I. B. Davis vs. Smith & Straus, from Cumberland; no error. Judgment affirmed.

State vs. E. P. Powers, from Cumberland; no error. Judgment affirmed.

By RODMAN, J.:

J. M. Miller vs. W. E. Tharel, from Mecklenburg; error. Judgment reversed and judgment for the defendant.

J. A. Minton vs. C. T. Deans, from Hertford; no error. Judgment affirmed.

By BYNUM, J.:

S. Macon and wife vs. N. H. Macon and wife, from Franklin; no error. Judgment affirmed.

Adrian & Vollars vs. J. D. Jackson, rom Cumberland; no error. Judgment affirmed.

Commissioners of Randolph county vs. R. F. Trogden, from Randoph; error. Judgment reversed.

GENEBAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

GALVESTON, August 2—Firm—middling 11⅛ cents; net receipts 42.

NORFOLK, August 2—Quiet—middling 10⅞ cents; net receipts 110; exports coastwise 2.

BALTIMORE, August 2—Dull—middling 11⅛ cents; gross receipts 2; sales 196; exports to Great Britain 213; exports coastwise 15; sales to spinners 25.

BOSTON, August 2—Steady—middling 11¾cents; net receipts 37; gross 188; sales 1,941; exports to Great Britain 270.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2—Quiet—middling 11¾ cents; net receipts 2; gross 8.

SAVANNAH, August 2—Quiet and firm—middling 10 15-16 cents; net receipts 16; sales 24; exports coastwise 198.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2—Firm—middling 11¾ cents; low middling 10⅝ cents; good ordinary 9¼ cents; net receipts 531; gross 544; sales 2,050; exports coastwise 1,584.

MOBILE, August 2—Firm—middling 3¾ net receipts 36; exports coastwise 3; sales 100.

MEMPHIS, August 2—Steady—middling 11a11¼ cents; net receipts 102; gross 960; sales 750.

AUGUSTA, August 2—Steady—middling 11¼ cents; net receipts 26; gross 49.

CHARLESTON, August 2—Quiet and nominal—middling 11a11¼cents; sales 75.

LIVERPOOL, August 2—Night—Futures quiet. Middling upland of low middling clause, September and October delivery, 5 31-32d.

Spirits turpentine 24s. 6d.

LONDON, August 2.—Night—Turpentine 23s 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

The official quotations of the Produce Exchange are posted daily at 1 P. M. and refer to prices at that hour.

THURSDAY, July 27.

COTTON—Dull. Sales of 25 bales at from 8 to 10¼ cents on a basis of 10¼ for middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 28 cents per gallon. Sales of 28 casks at 28 cents, market closing strong at those figures.

ROSIN—Market quiet at $1 20 for strained and steady at $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 100 bbls mixed grades at $2 50 per bbl, 86 do low pale at $2 87½, 85 do pale at $3 75, 68 do pale and extra pale at from $3 to $4, and 60 do pale at $4.

TAR—Market steady at $1 05 per bbl. Sales of 70 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market is steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 325 bbls at quotations.

FRIDAY, July 28.

COTTON—Market steady—held higher. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Low Middling	10 "
Middling	10½ "
Good Middling	— "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 28½ cents per gallon. Sales of 200 casks at 28½ cents, and 81 casks at 28 cents, market closing steady at these figures.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for strained and steady at $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 26 bbls C at $1 20, 20 do low No. 2 at $1 50, 25 do G at $1 75, 25 do extra H at $2, 16 do K at $2 37½, 178 do pale at $3 and 16 extra pale at $4.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $2 15 per bbl. Sales of 89 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 793 bbls at quotations.

SATURDAY, July 29.

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 9 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 28½ cents per gallon. The market is unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; 28 cents bid and refused. Sales of 30 casks (city distilled) at 28½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for strained and steady at $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 20, 40 bbls at from $2 25 to $2 75.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $2 15 per bbl. Sales of 68 bbls at $2 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 1,002 bbls at quotations.

MONDAY, July 31.

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 22 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 28½ cents per gallon. Sales of 439 casks at 28½ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for strained, and steady at $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 200 bbls strained at $1 20, 48 bbls N at $4 and 30 do K at $2 37½.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $2 25 per bbl. Sales of 22 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 128 bbls at quotations.

TUESDAY, August 1.

COTTON—No official quotations. No sales reported.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations; market steady at 28¼ cents per gallon. Sales of 322 casks at 28 cents per gallon, market closing quiet at 28 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations; market quiet at $1 20 for strained and firm at $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 25, 63 bbls low pale at $2 50, 20 do extra K at $2 50, 112 do M at $3, 9 do extra N at $4 25 and 68 do extra pale at $4 25.

TAR—Official quotations; market firm at $2 25 per bbl. Sales of 37 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations; market steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 640 bbls at quotations.

WEDNESDAY, August 2.

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 22 bales at 9½ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: market dull at 28 cents per gallon. No sales reported; 27½ cents bid and 28 asked. Buyers and sellers apart.

ROSIN—Official quotations: market quiet at $1 20 for strained and firm at $1 25 for good strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Official quotations: market firm at $2 25. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: market steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 375 bbls at quotations.

STOCKS.

AUGUST 1st, 1876.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total
Cotton	389	1	390
Spirits	8,050	1,010	9,060
Rosin	51,200	3,767	54,967
Tar	235	31	266
Crude	2,116	10	2,126

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1, 1876.

Cotton	404 bales
Spirits	4,683 casks
Rosin	12,609 bbls
Tar	191 "
Crude	2,338 "

RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1876.

Cotton	544 bales
Spirits	13,407 casks
Rosin	42,139 bbls
Tar	564 "
Crude	9,336 "

EXPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1876.

(DOMESTIC).

Cotton	493 bales
Spirits	1,456 casks
Rosin	21,864 bbls
Tar	659 bbls
Crude	557 "

FOREIGN.

Cotton	00 bales

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST , 1876.

WHAT THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSE.

The fourth article of the Constitution relates to our Judicial system, and the amendments proposed thereto seek the restoration of power to the Legislature, and through the Legislature to the people and an economical expenditure of their money.

The first of these amendments is a very important one, in that it gives to the Legislature the power to establish such "other courts inferior to the Supreme Court" as the exigency of the times and the necessities of the people may demand. It will be seen at a glance how important this amendment is. It will give relief to cities like Wilmington and Raleigh and Newbern and Charlotte, places where, though greatly needed, relief cannot be had under the present Constitution. If we had a city court in Wilmington, under a competent, fearless Judge, always within reach, the condition of things here would be far different. Peace and good order would prevail, because of the terrors of the law. The amendments give to the Legislature the power to create such a special court, and the power to elect the judge and the clerk—a power that would doubtless be exercised whenever the occasion demanded. What a vast expense would be saved here and elsewhere if criminals could be brought speedily to justice!

But the power to create special criminal courts for cities is not all that the amendments to this article empower the Legislature to do. The authority to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court, with such jurisdiction as it may see proper to confer, gives the entire control of the judicial system into the hands of the Legislature and there it ought to belong if we would have the Legislature free to respond promptly to the demands of the people. Suppose the amendments be ratified and the people desire to see their old county courts restored to them, it can easily be done in ten days after the Legislature meets. Do the people like their present judicial system or do they like some other better? If the latter let them by all means vote for the ratification of the amendments. Do they remember with pleasure the good old times when the county courts, the people's courts, used to meet for the dispatch of business, and would they have those days return, let them vote to ratify the amendments. If the amendments be ratified the people will once more have absolute power in their own hands. The cast-iron Canby Constitution binds the people down absolutely to the present judicial system. The amendments will make them free to shape their judicial system as they may desire.

The next change reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, thereby saving five thousand dollars a year, and reduces the number of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine, thereby saving seven thousand five hundred dollars a year more. Is the money worth saving? Are twelve thousand five hundred dollars a year worth saving to the tax ridden people of North Carolina? Let the people answer this question at the ballot box in November! Before 1868 we had only three Supreme Court Judges and seven Superior Court Judges, ten in all, and they did their work well and promptly, and if we put good men on the bench, twelve certainly can do now what ten did then. Let us save the money and let us have good Judges too.

Another important change is that which requires each Superior Court Judge to ride all the circuits in regular rotation instead of requiring him as at present, to confine himself to the circuit in which he lives. The inconveniances arising from the present system are very great. The judge goes from the bar in full practice to the bench, for the days have gone by when mere striplings and unfledged attorneys can be elected judges in North Carolina. The result is that all the cases in which they have hitherto appeared, have to be continued until some other judge can be had. There is another reason why the judges should rotate. It prevents them from trying the causes of their friends and neighbors. Judges living all the while in the same district cannot fail to get some bias in many, very many cases, that come before them from impressions created outside of the court house. It is our duty to take every precaution to keep the mind of our judges free from prejudice and partiality and from the danger of it as far as it is possible to do. In addition to this it is the only way to give any relief to those districts where under Radical rule incompetent white or negro judges may be elected.

A careful statement prepared by Mr. Springer of Illinois, gives the estimates for each appropriation bill, the amounts appropriated by the House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the reductions made in each bill below the estimates and the reductions made by the House below the amounts appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1876.

The total reductions below the estimates of the Departments are $64,362,116 90. The total reductions of appropriations made below the last fiscal year are $38,516,312 02.

This last total may be reduced three or four millions by the conference reports, but the grand total of actual saving to the Treasury by the Democratic House will reach fully thirty-five millions of dollars, while the amount appropriated is sixty millions of dollars less than what was asked for by the Republican administration.

The statement is made that Lieutenants Hodgson and McIntosh, killed in the Custer fight with the Indians, were both young and promising Georgians, recent graduates of West Point, and still beardless boys.

VANCE AND SETTLE.

The contrast in the course of these two men in regard to the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* is, to say the least of it, a very striking one. So long as the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is respected and obeyed, the liberty of the citizen is safe, but the moment it is disregarded, citizens become slaves and rulers become absolute masters.

Even in time of war VANCE maintained inviolate this great safeguard of personal liberty, but SETTLE in time of profound peace permitted Holden and Kirk and their cut-throats to trample it in the dust.

What Vance Did in Time of War

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 26th, 1876.

General Order No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus* tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor VANCE.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

What Settle did in Time of Peace

HOLDEN CONVICTS SETTLE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, August 17, 1870.

To the President of the United States:

SIR:—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, *sustained by his Associate Justices*, has decided that I have a right to declare counties in a state of insurrection, and to arrest and hold all suspected persons in such counties. This I have done.

But the District Judge, Brooks, relying on the fourteenth amendment and the acts of Congress of 1867, page 385, chapter 28, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the officer Kirk to produce before him the bodies of certain prisoners detained by my order.

I deny his right thus to interfere with the local laws in murder cases. I hold these persons under our State laws, and under the decision of our Supreme Court Judges who have jurisdiction of the whole matter, and it is not known to Judge Brooks in what manner or by what tribunal the prisoners will be examined and tried.

The officer will be directed to reply to the writ that he holds the prisoners under my or her, and that he refuses to obey the writ. If the marshal shall then call on the *posse comitatus* there may be conflict, but if he should call first on the Federal troops it will be for you to say whether the troops shall be used to take prisoners out of my hands.

It is my purpose to detain the prisoners, unless the army of the United States under your orders shall demand them.

An early answer is respectfully requested.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

True copy:
[SEAL] J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

PEARSON CONVICTS SETTLE.

At the conclusion of his opinion in the case *exparte* Kerr and others, page 320, vol. 64, North Carolina Reports, Chief Justice Pearson says:

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in unreserved conference with me, and that all concur in these *habeas corpus* proceedings.

WHO WERE JUSTICES.

[From N. C. Reports, Vol. 64, Page III.]

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice.
Edwin G. Reade.
William B. Rodman.
Robert P. Dick.
THOMAS SETTLE.

Can the people of North Carolina hesitate a moment in choosing between these two men and the parties they represent? The time will soon be here when they must say which man shall be Governor. One represents freedom, the other represents slavery. Which shall it be?

ANOTHER CASE OF BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Another case of brother-in-law has come to light, and it is just where it promises to do most good. It is in the White House, too, that fruitful home of brothers-in-law, though not in the President's personal family and explains, so some people think, the cause of the summary and unceremonious dismissal of Postmaster General JEWELL. The brother-in-law disease, like Death, is no respecter of persons and attacks all alike, from the highest to the lowest; indeed, it seems to thrive best where power and pelf most do congregate. The facts are about as follows: After Bristow and Yaryan had made so much capital by smashing the whiskey rings, Jewell bethought himself to see what virtue there was in smashing the "straw-bid" rings in the Postoffice Department. The head of the straw bidders was one HINDS, the creature and partner of SPENCER, the carpet-bag Senator from Alabama. They both occupied one house and the story goes, amused themselves on Sundays, by preparing straw bids from the real bids tendered the Department, which the Senator's creatures would abstract for their use. The ring was broken up and the rascals indicted, but of course no convictions followed. And now comes the cream of the joke. DON PIATT, writing to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says:

Now, who do you suppose is JEWELL'S successor? Why, the brother-in-law of HINDS; no more, no less. Now, being a brother-in-law is no crime, and it may be that it is all right with TYNER. But it does not look well and is decidedly hard on JEWELL."

The question now very naturally arises, will the new Postmaster General, TYNER, permit brother-in-law HINDS to reopen the old "straw bid" business at the old stand, and if so, what part of the profits will go into the Radical campaign purse!

We rather think it is about time for the people to elect a reform candidate for President and on a reform Platform. TILDEN on the St. Louis Platform is about the right thing.

The New York *Times* does not reserve all of its denunciations for the Democrats and their candidates. It disposes of BRAST BUTLER'S pretensions to a candidacy for Congress as follows:

"Benjamin F. Butler is anxious to go to Congress again. His nomination would be a disgrace to the party, and his election both a disgrace and a misfortune to the country."

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

This great writ was framed by our English ancestors to protect and guard the liberty of the citizen against any and every assault. In form it is simply a paper writing signed by a Judge and directed to any person holding another in custody and requiring him to bring the body of the person so held and to state the cause of detention before the Judge. If the order is obeyed, the Judge examines into the cause of arrest and imprisonment, and either discharges the prisoner or sends him back into custody as the law and the facts of the case may require. If the prisoner be lawfully arrested, he is sent back, if not, he is discharged. If, however, the party to whom the writ is directed refuses to bring before the Judge the bodies of his prisoners, he becomes guilty of a contempt of court, and is punished therefor by fine and imprisonment, until he does yield obedience. This is the way in which the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* operates to protect the citizen from unlawful arrest and unlawful imprisonment. All that is needed to save the citizen from injustice and oppression, is an honest, fearless Judge. Unfortunately, however, it has happened and only too frequently, that Judges instead of being honest and fearless have been in alliance with the oppressors of the people, and various have been the pretexts resorted to in the past by time-serving Judges to deprive the people of the benefit of this great writ.

But none of them were more effective than that resorted to by Judge Settle and the other members of the Supreme Court in the Holden-Kirk war. The writ indeed was duly issued as the law required, but there they stopped—"exhausted", they said, by an insolent speech from a Tennessee cut-throat acting under the orders of the Governor of North Carolina. Time-serving Judges acting in collusion with the oppressors of the people must ever find some pretext for making of no effect the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* for oppression can not live where that precious heritage of our English forefathers is recognized and obeyed. That the pretext of Settle and his brother Judges that the power of the Judiciary was exhausted was a mere pretext and nothing else, was made plain by the action of Holden and Kirk the moment Judge Brooks came in sight. The moment he issued the writ of *Habeas Corpus* it was obeyed. There was no exhaustion there, nor was there any flippant speech from the rude soldier made to Brook's messenger. So there are Judges and Judges.

Does anybody believe that Kirk would have dared to defy Settle and his brother Judges unless he had known they were quite willing to be defied, quite willing to be exhausted; in short, unless he knew that they were ready and willing, as Governor Holden declared would be the case, to "substantially sustain" him? Judge Brooks, however, was not willing, and so the Holden-Kirk war came to an end, and it was the writ of *Habeas Corpus* that stopped it and one honest, fearless Judge, whose name was not Thomas Settle!

And yet Judge Settle asks the people to make him their Chief Magistrate. Faithless and recreant to his sworn duty as a Judge in a great crisis in the history of his people, he has the assurance to ask them to make him their Governor. When a Judge on the bench he permitted citizens, the best citizens in the State, to be hung up by the neck, to be tortured, to be imprisoned and in every way to be outraged. And instead of putting a stop at once to such things by the strong arm of the law, he substantially sustained the authority under which the outrages were committed, utterly refusing to exercise the ample powers with which he was clothed for the express purpose of being exercised in just such an emergency.

And this is the man, people of North Carolina, who asks to be your Governor! He sustained Holden in overthrowing the Constitution and laws of the State. Will he hesitate to overthrow them himself whenever party or other occasion may require? Can you trust him? He has proved utterly faithless once, and be it remembered too that Pearson is still Chief Justice and Rodman and Reade still Associate Justices! The risk is too great. We do not want another Holden-Kirk war.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that after consultation with the executive committee, Mr. President Battle will for the present devote his special attention to the organization of the agricultural and mechanical departments of the university. To that end he started Tuesday to visit the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, in Montgomery county, for the purpose of personally inspecting its equipments, modes of instruction, organization, &c. When the vacations of the great Northern colleges are over, in September next, Mr. Battle will visit the most prominent for the same purpose.

The trustees of the university are now endeavoring to find an active and progressive man, well versed in practical agriculture, botony and zoology, to take charge of this department. They have already purchased several thousand dollars worth of apparatus for chemistry and physics of the latest and most improved make, and Prof. Redd will soon have laboratories in these departments unexcelled in North Carolina.

One of the changes made in the third Article of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics and for the enactment of laws for the protection of sheep husbandry. This amendment was proposed by Mr. G. Z. French of New Hanover, if we mistake not, at the request of the State Grange, and was passed without a dissenting voice so far as the record shows. It was put in at the request of farmers and for the benefit of farmers.

A FEW WORDS TO INDEPENDENTS.

We have too much at stake in this campaign to run any unnecessary risks. All we are and all we expect to be depend upon the result of the next election. But we cannot as sensible men hope for victory unless we use the means necessary to secure it. Nor is it difficult to find out what those means are. Hard work, regular, systematic, organized hard work is what we want and what we must have. We must all work together; there must be no divided counsels. As all cannot be candidates the majority must decide, and that decision once made must be obeyed. There is no other way to do if we would win "Support the nominees" is the rule in every successful party. This is not the time to coquet with independent candidates. The nominee may not have been your first choice, but when nominated it is the imperative duty of every member of the party to vote for him. This is a lesson that ought to be inculcated from the start. Personal ambition must this year at least be sunk out of sight. We must all make up our minds to do as Vance said he would do, "work any where," wherever we can do most good.

And this is a lesson that the Press ought to be the first to obey as well as to teach. Independent candidacy is fatal to every hope of party discipline and organization. It is idle to talk about success if individuals for any reason seek to override the will of the majority. The man who opposes the nominee of his party or who refuses to abide by the action of the Convention of his party strikes a blow at his party that is not mortal only because of the limited sphere in which his influence and example are felt. There can be no justification for independent candidacy in oppposition to the nominee of the party. The man who runs independent and against the nominee of his party or who refuses to abide the action of its Convention does his party a most grievous wrong. If he be a member of the press and from whom as an party exponent and political teacher better things are naturally expected the offence is aggravated ten fold.

Will not our good friend of the Shelby *Banner* take these sayings kindly to heart? We have been much pained at his course recently. We know he intends no harm; we know it full well, but we ask him in all candor if harm is not inseparable from his course and if he be not making an evil example to others? We appeal to our brother Durham not to persist in a course that must inevitably prove fruitful of evil. We feel quite sure that calm reflection will satisfy him that we are right.

THE CROWNING INFAMY.—JOHN POOL'S APPOINTMENT.

If any one had said a week ago that Governor Brogden would dare to appoint John Pool to fill the high and honorable position of Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, no man could have been found to believe it. But so it is. John Pool has been appointed to the office and has accepted it, and therein is consummated the crowning infamy of Brogden's administration.

A confessed perjurer, if Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is to be believed, and if Mr. Badger is to be believed, a would-be murderer by proxy, there is no man in North Carolina more infamous or more deservedly infamous than is John Pool. Yet Brogden who knows all the facts, appoints him Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We do not exaggerate or speak at random. Mr. Doolittle declared on the floor of the United States Senate that John Pool assured him that in his course during the war, his purpose was to embarrass the Confederate Government. A part of that course was to take an oath to support the Confederate Government. If that be not perjury, we know not what perjury is. Mr. Badger swears solemnly that John Pool gravely proposed to Governor Holden to put in military service during the Kirk war one Mc Lindsey (now the Radical candidate for Congress in the first District) for the reason that he would "lose" such persons as Graham, Bragg and the like, if they became troublesome. If this be not consenting to murder by proxy, then we know not what it is. Nor is this all. Unless Oliver Dockery be a liar, or unless W. W. Holden be a liar, it was in John Pool's traitorous bosom that the Holden-Kirk war had its origin. And this is the man whom Brogden, with all the facts before him, has dared to appoint Superintendent of Public Instruction.

No man ever so persistently sought to bring sorrow and shame upon the land of his birth as John Pool. Hated and despised from one end of the State to the other, his name has become a bye-word and a reproach among good men every where within her borders. And yet Brogden, knowing all this, has dared to appoint him to a high and responsible position. No man ever slandered his native land as did John Pool. Brogden can not plead ignorance. No man better than he knows who and what John Pool is.

It is time for the people to be on their guard The actors in the Holden-Kirk war are coming to the front too rapidly and in numbers too great not to engender fear for the liberties of the people. Settle, the complaisant Judge who so "substantially sustained" Holden, is the candidate for Governor. Holden is a member of the Executive Committee, Mc Lindsey is a candidate for Congress, and now John Pool, the arch-fiend of them all, is brought to Raleigh as Superintendent of Public Instruction! Kirk only is wanting, but he too can be easily reached.

Can our people look with indifference upon such an accumulation of proof of some fell purpose on the part of the Radical party?

Ex-Vice President Colfax is already on the stump for Hayes and Wheeler. He says he was in favor of the ticket weeks before it was nominated. Of course he was. So much for honesty and Reform!

A SPECIMEN BAD CAL CANDIDATE—COL. HARGROVE AND THE LOWERY GANG.

The Radical candidate for the high and important office of Attorney General of the State is Colonel Tazwell L. Hargrove of Granville county. Whether a man is fitted to fill a place of such dignity and honor who gives utterance to such sentiments as he hesitates not to utter in the most public manner is scarcely an open question. The words of Col. Hargrove will sink deep into the hearts of the good people of Robeson county. The spectacle of the chief law officer of the State gloating over the murder of such men as the gallant FRANK WISHART and the other good and true men who were so foully assassinated will not be grateful to their feelings. These victims of the Lowery gang were their fellow-citizens, their friends and their kinsmen, and the people of Robeson will not soon forget that Col. Hargrove has put himself on the side of the negro murderers and against their white victims. But Col. Hargrove does not hesitate upon occasion to shock and defy public sentiment.

In the present campaign ere it has begun almost he takes the stump, and makes the most violent and inflammatory and incendiary of speeches. Nor this is not the first occasion he has shocked public sentiment. Four years ago when first a candidate for Attorney General he was equally outrageous. That we do not misrepresent him the following publications amply attest:

Hargrove in 1876.

A letter written from Oxford to the Raleigh *Sentinel* dated July 18th, contains the following:

In a speech in this place July 1, T. L. Hargrove, the Radical nominee for Attorney General, made the following assertion, or words to this effect:

"I was in the Legislature at the time it was proposed to "outlaw" the Lowery gang. I voted and worked against the bill. I voted and worked against the reward offered. I thank God for that. Before they were caught they made (21) twenty-one Conservative Democrats bite the dust."

Hargrove in 1872.

[From the Wilmington Journal, 28 July, 1872.]

WANTON ATTACK ON MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL!

MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH PUBLICLY SLANDERED AND DENOUNCED BY THE RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE PRESENCE OF CALDWELL.

The following letter from the venerable William Closs, D. D., to Honorable A. M. Waddell explains itself. We shall not say anything about the character of the Reverend William Closs. The people of North Carolina trusted and loved and honored him years before we were born. Nor have we either time or space at this late hour for comment on the gross insult and wanton outrage thus publicly put upon that intelligent, patriotic and Christian class of our fellow citizens who belong to the Methodist Church. The ministers and members of the Methodist Church South, need neither defence nor apology. Strong in the consciousness of good deeds, and noble intentions they may proudly point to their record and defy the malice and slander of all who may assault them. But this unprovoked assault of Col. Hargrove was not directed against the Method st Church alone. It was far broader and more sweeping in its character.

It was natural too that Radicalism, through its chosen defenders, conscious of the warfare it is maintaining with every thing that is holy and true, should find its most feared enemies in the ministers and members of Christian churches. Conscious that at last right was about to prevail over wrong, Hargrove doubtless gratified the master passion of his heart when he sought out for wanton attack and gross insult the venerable Dr. Closs.

CLINTON, SAMPSON, Co., N. C.,
July 16th, 1872.

Hon. A. M. Waddell:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 8th has been received. You state that while in Duplin county you were informed that Mr. T. L. Hargrove in his speech at Magnolia made assertions of an offensive character in reference to the ministers and members of the church to which I belong, and you enquire whether or not you were correctly informed.

As I am informed that a perverted statement of the occurrence to which you refer has been published in some of the Republican papers, and allusions to it have recently been made by the religious papers, I have no hesitation in giving the facts as they occurred.

It may be proper here to state that from early manhood to the opening of the war I was politically a Whig, and took as much interest in public affairs as private citizens usually take. I ignored the assertion so often made by demagogues, that a minister of the Gospel loses his citizenship by becoming a minister. Since the war I belong to no political party. I am not a Democrat and certainly no Republican. If I have heard a political speech since the war, until I heard Col. Hargrove at Magnolia, I was present by accident or upon business unconnected with political matters. The day Col. Hargrove spoke at Magnolia I happened to reach home. At one time I had been the pastor of his father and family; and I felt as the Colonel was at my home, some act of courtesy was due from me to him. Prompted by that consideration alone I heard the speech. Toward the close of it he turned and addressing himself directly to me, made a violent attack on ministers in which he charged, that before the war they were *all* secessionists; that they made war speeches and brought on the war; induced others to go into it and then shirked it themselves. I quietly but promptly repelled the assault. He made no reply, but then made a violent assaut upon the Methodist Church, South, stating that he knew me to be a leading minister of that church and that she was responsible for the war and its consequences—that the Methodist Church brought on secession and that brought on the war. I promptly but briefly repelled the charge. At this time Mr. Sherard of Wayne county, (who I believe holds some office, or is a candidate for something), came to the aid of Col. Hargrove by making a personal attack upon Dr. Deems. Both talked to me at the same time. I made no reply to Mr. Sherard. He and Dr. Deems are both known to the citizens of Duplin which rendered a reply unnecessary. The Colonel then closed and Mr. Sherard also closed about the same time. A negro then mounted the rostrum, poured a glass from the pitcher from which Colonel Hargrove had drunk quite freely, swallowed down about half of it and poured the remainder back into the pitcher and then took his seat by the side of the Governor (Caldwell). The Governor left. Hargrove, the negro and Sherard remained. I will add that nothing had occurred to provoke the attack, either on the ministers or the Methodist Church. I have not seen the account of this affair as given in the Republican papers, but have been told by a friend that they represent the Colonel as giving it to me so keenly that I left. That is a mistake. I stayed until after the Governor left and rode thirteen miles the next day to the place at which the Colonel was to speak and sat immediately in front of him during the entire speech to let him know that if he desired to repeat the attack either on the ministers or the Methodist Church, that I was on hand. He did not repeat the attack on either. The public will judge which man had gotten enough of it.

I will close by saying that some of my warmest personal friends belong to the Republican party; that I was present as an act of courtesy, which I thought due to Colonel Hargrove for the kind relations that had for years existed between myself and his father and family and that I did not know that a minister of the gospel could not be present at a Republican meeting without being personally insulted; that when the entire Christian ministry was assaulted in my presence they could not expect me to do less than resent the unprovoked assault. But I assure them that they have no need to feel concern for any one in connection with this matter but Colonel Hargrove, their candidate for Attorney General; that the thousands of ministers of all denominations who were so wantonly assailed by him and the tens of thousands of Methodists will on the first Thursday in August remember his attack. Even the negroes who heard him told me they would not vote for a man who talked about preachers like that man talked.

Yours, with high regard,
WM. CLOSS.

VANCE ON SETTLE AT RUTHERFORDTON.

We are delighted with the speech of Governor Vance at Rutherfordton as reported by the Charlotte *Observer*. We are glad to see Judge Settle held up in his true colors before the people. If our press and our speakers shall only take the trouble to inform themselves as to Judge Settle's record and will then present it fearlessly to the people, he will not get five thousand white votes in the State. We are not afraid of the result if the people shall only be informed about the antecedents of the man put forward by the Radical party as its candidate for Governor.

Continuing its report of the discussion, the *Observer* says:

In the hurry of the report we gave of the meeting between Vance and Settle at Rutherfordton many items of interest and importance were necessarily left out, and we now propose to produce the features of the debate that most strongly engaged our attention Vance made a telling impression when he accused Settle of sympathy with the Kirk war. In times of war when everything was in disorder and confusion, he never once permitted the suspension of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*. His opponent had disregarded it in a time of peace, when he agreed with his associates upon the Supreme Court bench that the judiciary was exhausted and unable to protect the life and liberty of the citizen. In a time of war he had preserved the writ intact and even threatened to withdraw the North Carolina troops from the Confederate army unless the writ was obeyed at home. Said he had written to Judge Settle to prosecute all instances of cruelty that were practised upon any citizens, men or women, and if the prosecutions were not made, it was the fault of Settle who was the prosecuting officer and no one else was to blame. He had used all his endeavors to punish criminals and violators of the law, but could Judge Settle and his associates say the same? Did they ever raise their voice against the hanging of Murray to force him to betray his accomplices? Never once had they denounced the brutality of Burgin and the imprisonment of private citizens in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the land! Settle smarted under the charge and declared that neither he nor Holden was present at the hanging, but declared that Holden ordered Burgin to be arrested; but Gov. Vance proved that Holden had nothing at all to do with the arrest and only rebuked Burgin when the people arose in their majesty and wrath and put their seal of condemnation upon this outrage upon humanity. What was the use of the war? asked Vance. The Republican party held every branch of the State government and had every Judge in the State except one—Judge Mitchell. Settle thought the hanging of Wyatt Outlaw (a colored man) was sufficient to justify a war upon the people of the State. Vance then recited the case of Lee Dunlap, a negro who shot down Jas. Gleason, a white citizen of Charlotte in the presence of the Mayor of that city. Was any war ever declared for that? No, Gleason was only a white man and of course no fuss must made over the murder of a white man. Dunlap was convicted of murder by a jury of eight Republicans and four Democrats. Judge Logan presided. His case was taken from the State Court and Judge settle was on the Supreme bench at the time it decided that Dunlap could remove his case to the Federal Court. Dunlap during his whole imprisonment was lionized by his party and treated like a prince. But that is not all: Tim Lee, the Republican Sheriff of Wake and a high man in the party, suffered him to go out of the back door of his prison and make his escape. He only murdered a white man and no war was made about that.

The Charlotte *Observer*, whose editor was present, prints a full account of the discussion between Vance and Settle at Rutherfordton on Tuesday last. There was a very large crowd assembled and much enthusiasm. The people were eager to see Vance, or "Zeb.," as they familiarly call him.

It is worthy of notice that Judge Settle does not charge Governor Vance with the cruelties alleged by Radical papers and orators elsewhere to have been committed by him during the war. Governor Vance defies any man to make such a charge in his presence. Of course Judge Settle had much to say about our good friends the Robeson county commissioners, though he does not seem to have dwelt much upon the fact neither State nor Federal Judges have ever been able in all the proceedings before them to find any thing wrong or in violation of the law in the action of those aforesaid commissioners. Even Judge Settle himself who had to pass upon the case twice was unable as a sworn Judge to point out any illegal act done by them.

Governor Vance strongly urged upon the people the necessity for the ratification of the Amendments. Governor Vance said if elected Governor now, he would execute every law he found upon the statute books. He was not the man to trifle with his oath and if they wanted a man of that sort, let them take Billy Smith who made a joke of perjury. Smith had asked him for money during the war with which to buy dogs for the purpose of hunting down deserters, and now pretends that he violated his oath and gave them time to make their escape. He charged the Republicans with suspending the *habeas corpus* in times of peace, and Judge Settle with virtually endorsing the Kirk war by refusing to enforce the writ. The records will show that Judge Settle during the war prosecuted while Solicitor, old men for harboring their sons as deserters.

The Charlotte *Observer* says the Democrats feel sanguine of carrying Rutherford for Vance. The people are wide awake, and seem bent on carrying the great Captain of the Democratic hosts to victory.

VANCE AND SETTLE—THE DIFFERENCE.

Governor Vance represents the Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina, the party that while just to the negro, is yet emphatically the white man's party. Judge Settle represents the Radical or negro party. It is not possible to separate either candidate from his party. If a man votes for Vance, he votes for the white man's party, and if he votes for Settle he votes for the negro party. How false and unfounded is the claim that the Radical party is the friend of popular rights and the champion of civil liberty for white men is briefly but admirably and pointedly exposed by the Raleigh *Sentinel*. It says:

They claim to be the great champions of popular rights. Is it true? Have they any claim to this high distinction? Let us see. Their first claim to it is doubtless based on the disfranchisement of thirty thousand white men in North Carolina, and then, as they were pinioned by eighty thousand liberated slaves, forcing the Constitution of 1868 down their throats at the point of Canby's bayonets. Is this in accordance with the principles of American liberty? Was it for this that our ancestors humbled King John at Runymede and King George at Guilford and Yorktown?

They point with great unction to the homestead clause in the Constitution and claim that as one of the great works of Republicanism. Was there ever such unblushing impudence? Far from protecting the homesteads of an impoverished people, they curtailed them, and no less a man than Edwin G. Reade, one of the Republican justices of our Supreme Court, is our authority for the declaration. In the case of Blount vs. Cheshire, he who is called the great homestead lawyer of North Carolina, says that the homestead law of 1868 is a curtailment of our former Democratic law. Bitterpartisan as Judge Reade is, this was wrung from him by its truth.

Champions of civil liberty indeed, When under the constitution of 1868, a governor of a State could, in a time of profound peace organize an army; declare whole counties in a state of war; invade the homes of peaceful citizens; drag them from the bosom of their families without warrant, and incarcerate and torture them for weeks at the mercy of an irresponsible soldiery; and then when the people, instead of rising in their might and crushing these ruthless brigands to the earth, appealed to the courts of the country for that protection which has been the right of every man of Saxon blood since our race has had a history, they were told by a partisan court, of which Judge Thomas Settle was a member, that the constitution of North Carolina was unable to protect its people from a tyrannical governor, backed by that last resort of all tyrants, the bayonet and the howitzer.

"Oh liberty how many crimes are committed in thy name."

The Democratic Convention of the Mountain Congressional District met at Old Fort on Thursday last, and renominated Gen. Robert B. Vance as the candidate of our party in that district for Congress. Capt. J. L. Robinson, of Macon, and Major A. C. Avery, of Burke, were also in nomination, but before the result of the ballot was announced, Major Avery moved to make Gen. Vance's nomination unanimous, and the motion being seconded by Capt. Robinson, it was carried amid great enthusiasm.

Major Avery was then unanimously and by acclamation nominated as the Democratic candidate for Elector for the District.

Colonel W. L. Steele, who was present, being called upon, addressed the Convention in a stiring speech. Harmony and good humor prevailed in an unusual degree, and every one went away determined to work with a will for the cause of Democracy and Reform.

We call special attention to the letter of Mr. Gregory, the Clerk of the Superior Court for Halifax county, showing the action of Solicitor Harris of the Raleigh district in the matter of the tax indictments. It is needless to say that Mr. Hazris is a staunch supporter of Judge Settle and of Hayes and Wheeler. And it is natural he should be. The Democratic camp possesses no charms for officials like Mr. Solicitor Harris. They are all for Settle and Hayes!

The impeachment of Secretary Robeson will rest, briefly stated, on the fact that the first draft for $1,000,000 was made by Robeson out of the navy funds, in favor of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; that this draft was cashed five days after it was drawn, and the money received by the American house of Jay Cooke & Co. When they failed, the government being a preferred creditor, negligence or something worse caused the loss of the money, which could easily have been recovered. Other specifications follow, and finely Robeson acted in violation of law in transferring funds to the London firm when they never had been confirmed as navy agents by the Senate—a provision expressly made in the Revised Statutes.

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* states that the caterpillar has appeared in large force on plantations on the Mississippi river, and that the cotton crop of that whole region is threatened with destruction by the insect. The effect of its depredations thus early in the season, will be to destroy the crop literally. The intelligence is very distressing to the cotton planting interest of that section in which the prosperity of all other classes is more or less involved, especially the mercantile.

We trust every white man who reads these lines will also read the letter from Mr. Askew of Jones county to the Raleigh *News* printed in another column, showing how under Radical rule in that county white people are hired out to negroes. The facts as stated by Mr. Askew are true and afford food for serious reflection to all thinking men.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

Good for Catawba! The Piedmont *Press* states that there are now in operation in Catawba county, six Tilden and Vance Clubs, and they have one thousand members. Is there another county in the State that has more than one-half of its white voters already enrolled as members of Tilden and Vance Clubs. If there be such a one, let her come to the front. Catawba is certainly the banner county thus far.

The people of the South cannot afford to divide until after the Presidential election next November. "United, we stand—divided, we fall."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

RADICAL RASCALITY.

NEGROES OPPOSED BY THEIR MOSES.

6,000 Forged Bills of Indictment.

Letter from John T Gregory, Clerk of Halifax County.

OFFICE SUPERIOR COURT CLERK,
Halifax, N. C., Feb. 24, 1876.

Maj. Wm. A. Hearne, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th of January asking for information concerning action of Solicitor Harris in reference to the poll tax indictments as they are commonly called, is duly received and would have had attention earlier but for such a continuous and heavy pressure of business in office and sickness in my family.

Sometime during the months of July and August last I received from Col. Harris, per express, several packages, or rather I supposed they were sent by him, as they were shipped from Raleigh and contained between 5,000 and 6,000 indictments for failure to list poll and property, and commonly known as "poll tax indictments." The packages were at once opened and along with the indictments were found some of the poll books of the different townships in the county. These indictments were drawn in a plain, neat, legible handwriting; a handwriting with which I was not familiar; were arranged in alphabetical order by townships, and purported to have been found by the grand jury at the spring term 1875 of the Superior Court of Halifax county. Harris' name as solicitor, my name as clerk of the court, with the usual certificate of "sworn and sent," and J. W. Faucett's name as foreman of the grand jury were signed to each indictment and all in the same handwriting. Upon an examination of these bills and upon inquiry I learned that very many of the persons indicted had been dead several years, a considerable number of them had long since left the county, and quite a number were beyond the age of 50 years, and some I learned were from 65 to 70 years of age.

Upon receiving these indictments and upon a minute examination of the same, I felt, at first, considerably perplexed as to what was the best course to pursue. After deliberating over the matter, I concluded that they were not, and could not be construed as being records of the court, and thereupon declined to issue *capiases* on them, although I was ordered so to do by the solicitor, Col. Harris.

I consulted the members of the bar here in Halifax county, and they each and all fully and readily concurred with me in my conclusion.

I did not then consider, neither do I now consider, the indictments as drawn as being records of the court. Had I so considered them, I would have issued capiases on them as the law directs.

Col. Harris wrote me several times to issue capiases, but owing to the irregularity mentioned, I refused.

The indictments are not now in my office, but are here in the register's office, having been, at our fall term 1875, taken from this office by Solicitor Harris and carried there.

I know nothing as to the interlineations made in indictment No. 61, at special December term, 1875, State vs. Fayette Clay. Your attention is respectfully called to statement in reference thereto, as made by my deputy, Geo. T. Simmons, Esq., and herewith enclosed. Yours truly,

JOHN T. GREGORY,
Clerk Sup. Court, Halifax co., N. C.

[From the Charlotte Observer].

The Man Who Captured R. B. Hayes

Mr. W. G. Gardner, a gentleman and an old Confederate soldier, living at Gogginsville, in Monroe county, says he shot and captured General R. B. Hayes at the battle of the Wilderness of Chancellorsville, on the 6th of May, 1864. Mr. Gardner was a member of Company A, 14th Georgia regiment. Captain Robert Merritt, commanding the company, confirms the statement of Mr. Gardner. At that time Mr. G. little dreamed that he was capturing a man who would become so prominent in the politics of the country.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

This is an entire mistake, Gen. Hayes, as we have previously stated, was captured at Chancellorsville by Lieut. John Ireland and private Cad Andrews, of Company E, Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment. It is true that the Fourteenth Georgia was present at the time, and in the charge on the works it and the Thirteenth North Carolina lapped, but none of its men men had aught to do with the capture. Lieut. Ireland got two horses and his sword from Gen. Hayes, and since the war, we are reliably informed, has returned the latter to its owner. Upon his capture, Gen. H. was carried to the headquarters of Gen. Pender, of of this State. The facts as we have stated them, can be established by gentlemen in this city, who belonged to the Thirteenth North Carolina, and who are familiar with all the facts in the case, and have related them frequently before anybody ever thought about Hayes for President. The capture was the subject of a great discussion in the army at the time, the Georgia regiment claiming the credit for it, but the facts were so plainly made out that they ceased to talk about it. Lieutenant Ireland is still living in Alamance county, in this State, and can give additional proof, if any is needed. Private Cad Andrews was killed the 5th of June, 1864 at Cold Harbor.

These details, as intimated above, are from gentlemen in this city, whose names are at anybody's disposal.

DIED.

RUNGE—In this city on the 29th inst. Mr. G. H. W. RUNGE, aged 48 years, 1 month and 17 days; born in Stedenburg, Kingdom of H